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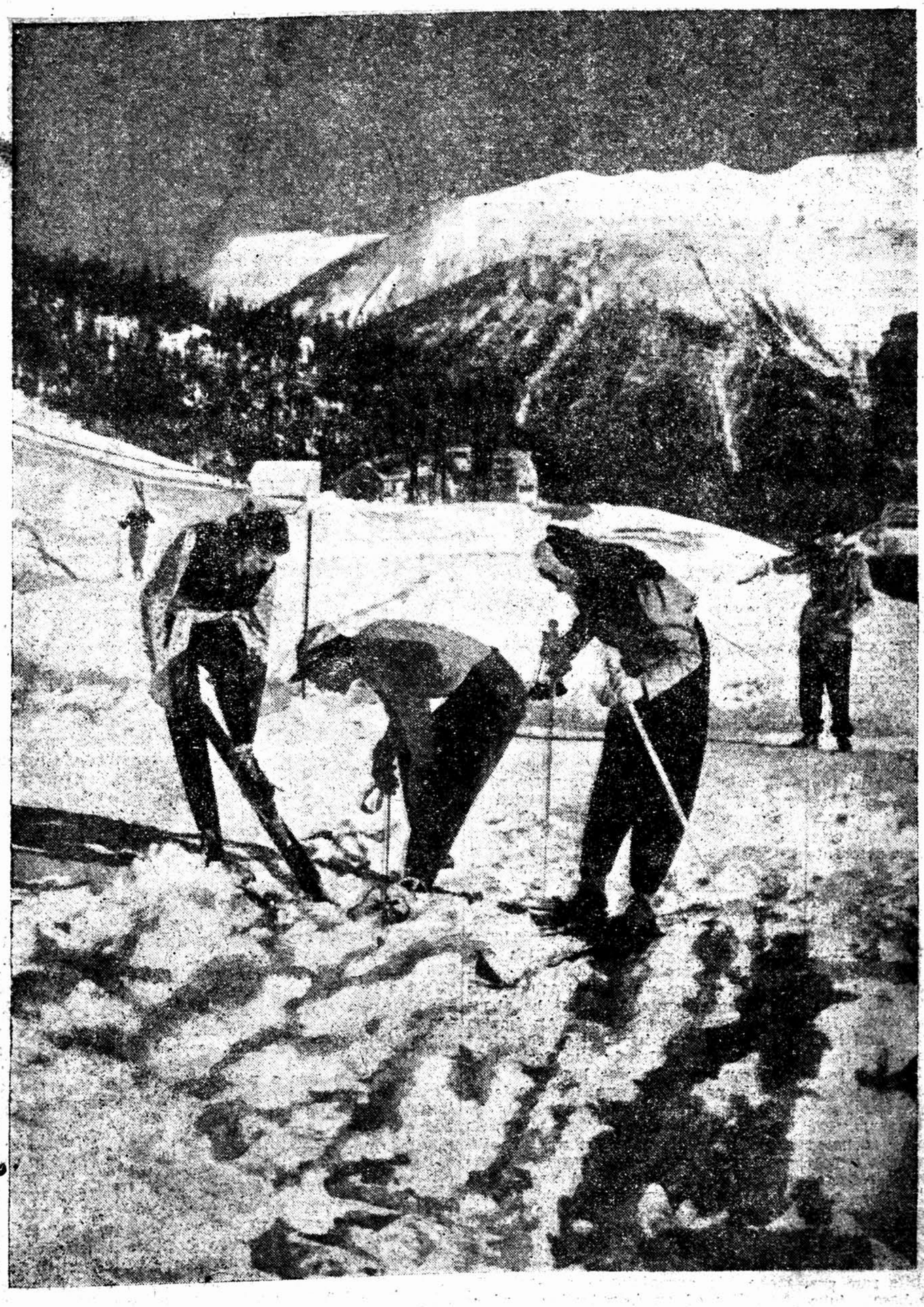
First Lessons In Skiing



Shri Lanka's Role In Asian Culture

(See Page 3)

The Blight That Failed

Short Story
By
V. Varadarajan

Harendranath at last succeeded in procuring a small flat in the sparsely occupied corner of the city. The rent had been rather high but he did not mind that. He found the other flats in the buildings were mostly occupied by families. Being essentially a lone bird, he was fully confident ahat he could make himself comfortable and happy in the place. The brilliant view of the sea from the rear window of the flat had been the deciding factor which offset the disadvantage of its being on the fourth story. He settled down for a comfortable life with a servant cum-cook as his sole attendant.

His first meeting with Kamala had occurred almost immediately after his taking up his new quarters. He had met her coming down the staircase at a reckless speed, taking the bend in a gracefully lithe fashion and the steps two or three at a time. She had nearly collided into him on the landing but had continued her rapid descent throwing back an apology to him over shoulders.

"Well, well, well", Haren said to himself. The vision of the fact that had flitted past had stirred him deeply. She was about twenty. Her face was flushed and animated, a natural result of the athletic activity down the stairs. Her figure, a synthesis of suppleness and elasticity had that rythmic magnetic quality which denotes reserves of energy, remeniscent of the danseuse. Haren had not been able to pay much attention to her clothes—a usual failing with young men who can see feminine beauty without noticing the components and the attributes—but the apparition, for so he visualised her in his mind's eye had worn a saffron coloured saree which had been wound remarkably well around her slim, dainty body and clung to her in a most charming manner.

For the next three or four days Haren had not seen the girl at all. He had looked out for her but had not been able to get a glimpse. He did not know in which part of the six storied house the girl lived. He had met her on the last flight of stairs and for all that he knew she might be in any of the floors. A doubt assailed him whether the girl had just been a visitor and he had seen the last of her unless chance brought them together again. He cast this thought aside when he remembered the ease with which she had jumped the steps on the staircase—conclusive proof of her constant movements along that way.

Haren met her again in the most unexpected manner. Starting out for a walk one evening—he was a staunch believer in long solitary walks in the quieter parts of the city where he could hold communion with himself—he had stepped out of his flat and come face to face with her. Recognition had been mutual.

"You are the gentleman whom I really knocked down the staircase the other day, isn't it?", the girl asked him without a preliminary, in a rich, well-modulated, sonorous voice.

Haren gazed at her admiringly for a moment before replying. He saw that she was of medium height. Her face was soft and flowerlike and held a perfect loveliness. The large hazel eyes which were set widely apart were luminous and tender, the lips, mobile and provocative, and ready to curve and part in smiles and laughter. The beautifully moulded chin denoted strength of character, and the delicately arched eyebrows reflected thoughtful intellectuality. Her hair was long and jet black and had been plainted carefully. A stray curl here and there fluttered rebelliously, perhaps an indication of the character of its owner. A single white rose precariously perched at the base junction of the plaits adorned her head. Haren wondered whether her hair was beautified by the rose or 'vice versa.'

"Well, yes," Haren answered her query, trying to regain his balance which her rapturous beauty had nearly tilted. "You definitely were in a hurry that day. Do you by any chance live here?" Haren added this query partly because he had to say something but mainly because he did not wish to lose this opportunity to make sure of the point.

"I must say I do" she replied with a smile, the ghost of a dimple appearing on her cheeks, "I have lived here with my parents for the last eight years. In fact I cannot remember any other home. You are evidently the gentleman who moved in last week. You know, we are near neighbours. That's the door opening into our flat." She pointed a door opposite Haren's.

"I am glad about that" he replied, "My name is Harendranath. I am an architect. That is, that's supposed to be my main occupation. I do jobs on a contractual basis."

"Mine is Kamala. My father is a pensioner. At the moment he is ill. In fact, I was rushing down the steps the other day to ask the doctor, who had just left us after a visit, about his diet. Had I not done that sprint, I would have missed him", she added by way of explanation.

"So we know who is who" he replied, "I hope we will, like good neighbours, see a lot of each other. I see you are starting out. I am sorry I have kept you waiting." Haren knew that this was a formality and in this way he could fish for more information.

"On the other hand" she countered, "I feel that it is I who has intruded on your time. I am out for a party at a friend's place."

They began descending the stairs talking. At the entrance to the building they parted, Haren having promised to make a neighbourly call in a few days. All that evening his thoughts had not strayed from the subject of Kamala. The few words they had exchanged passed through his mind again and again. He tried to think of other things. His efforts at brushing aside the brief acquaintance as nothing out of the way had been unsuccessful. He had met and was on friendly terms with quite a few girls. He could not understand this. Yet he knew very little about Kamala. That night she appeared in his dream. 'This is too much' he said to himself.

* * * *

Kamala had gone to the party with a gay heart. She had not intended to make excuses for her hurry on the stairs to Haren. She had just stepped out of her flat and found that Haren was doing the same thing. She had observed the movements of her new neighbour. He was a tallish young man, with the figure of an athelete. He was simply dressed in white longs and a white sports shirt, which displayed his broad shoulders to advantage. There was a distinctive ease in his movements. He must be about twenty-five she thought. An impish look came upon her face as she came near him. Impulsively she decided to find out what he was like.

It is not uncommnn for people to do some things motivated merely by impulse. Left to themselves and with a few moments reflection at their disposal, they would not dream of doing things which they would accomplish, spurred by a momentary desire for excitement. Kamala would have laughed derisively if someone had suggested that she should open a conversation with the new tenant and make his acquaintance without the formality of an introduction which served as a certificate as to the character of the young man. But she had broken the ice in the aforesaid manner.

Thinking over her brief encounter she felt quite content. Harendranath had impressed her as a fashionable young man with plenty of good breeding behind him. His manner of talk had suggested a long tradition of mixing in good society. She had expected him to flounder, as usually young men do in the company of strange and good looking girls. Haren had carried himself admirably. He had a right to be flabbergasted at the unusual way of their meeting but except for a momentary look of surprise he had taken everything in his stride.

Kamala was a girl peculiarly placed. She had very heavy family responsibilities for her age. She was running the household on her father's pension of two hundred rupees. Her mother had died two years earlier and her father was too ill to attend to any work. Consequently Kamala had taken over the household duties, looking after her father who has constantly in need of attention. Responsibilities, heavy and incessant, had shoved experience on her. There were two younger brothers who were at college. Kamala had very little rest from her household work. She rarely went out. She had few friends whom she visited off and on.

The evening on which she met Haren was one of those rare occasions she went to a social function. The party which was in celebration of a friend's birthday was a grand gala affair. Kamala met many of her old friends. She had a very enjoyable time. She felt, off and on, that the keynote of her happiness that evening had been the encounter on the staircase. She could not account for her thoughts going repeatedly towards him. She had been caught in a brown study once or twice and a friend of hers had jokingly remarked that she was probably in love. She had laughed away the idea—but the thought lingered. This was however enveloped by another thought. She was not likely to marry. Her responsibilities to her family were far too many. She had a duty to perform. Her personal life had to be sacrificed for the good of the others but she was willing to forego her happiness if that of the others could be ensured thereby.

* * * *

Haren took an early opportunity to call on his neighbours. The reason for his visit was ostensibly to enquire about the health of Mr. Purushotham, Kamala's father, and also to make his acquaintance. The old man was propped in an easy chair. As Haren entered the room the attitude of the two captivated him. That Kamala was exquisitely charming was an old opinion with him. In the present context he could see her as the dutiful nurse. Her pose with a cup in hand was characteristic. On seeing him she waved a formal greeting and proceeded with the introductions. Evidently she had already spoken to her father about their new neighbour.

Purshottham was a patient invalid. He had been having rheumatic trouble, now and then, during the last ten years. His wife's death had affected him greatly, made his complaint more acute, and necessitated premature retirement. Of late he had been unable even to move from his bed and consequently in constant need of Kamala's help. Her two brothers were of little use being too young to realise their responsibilities. Besides, their studies and college activities kept them away for most part of the day. Needless to say, Kamala was the apple of Purushotham's eye and he was pained and sorry that his financial position did not allow him to give her a happier and less tiresome life.

Harendranath found that old age and ill-health had not dulled Purushotham's keen sense of humour. It was obvious that he was starved for company. They had engaged in an earnest backchat—covering a multitude of topics ranging from politics to puppies. He found that Kamala was an exceptionally brilliant conversationalist and time flew. He had taken leave with a promise to call every now and then. In this he had been actuated by the double motive of giving the old man some mental recreation and himself an opportunity to meet Kamala.

* * * *

Three months had gone by since Haren met Kamala on the stair case. They were good friends now. Their mutual respect increased as their friendship ripened. Old Purushotham smiled approvingly at them. If only Kamala coud get Haren for a husband, he mused but he never expressed his thoughts to any one. The winter months had set in and his health was consequently affected. The family doctor, a man who had attended on him for a number of years was a constant visitor to the flat. He was perturbed about Purushotham's health, and confided in Haren that it was rather deteriorating. Kamala was greatly worried though she tried to hide her thoughts. The doctor advised that a specialist could be brought in as the winter months would tell severely on the old man. She had postponed calling in the specialist. Haren wondered whether this was due to financial reasons but brushed the thought aside in view of her great love for her father.

Then all of a sudden Purshotham's condition took a turn for the worse. The family doctor said that the condition of the patient was serious though he would not classify it as dangerous. Haren did not hesitate. He was off in a flash and a famous specialist was examining Purushotham in the next hour. He agreed that the condition of the patient was serious but there was no need to be alarmed. He revealed that a complication had developed and one lung was congested, resulting in the patient developing pneumonia. He prescribed a mixture and promised to call the next day. At the first opportunity Kamala asked Haren about what he had paid the specialist and for the medicine he had procured. He had replied evasively that the matter could wait till her father got well and fit again.

Purushotham showed no signs of improvement. As the sun set, he showed signs of difficulty in breathing. Kamala was alarmed. She was alone with her father. Haren was looking in, every half an hour. His man servant had been lent to do the cooking for Kamala who was fully engaged with her father. When Haren saw the old man's fresh troubles and Kamala's plight he hurriedly requisitioned the specialist to make an immediate examination. After giving an injection to ease the breathing the Doctor advised administration of oxygen. Haren hurriedly arranged for the cylinder and other paraphernalia. The doctor expected an improvement if the patient slept well that night.

When the Doctor had gone, Purushotham stirred uneasily. He wanted to say something. Both Kamala and Haren moved close to him. He addressed Haren.

"You have been good to us, I know not why." There were tear drops forming in his eyes. "If anything should happen to me you must take care of her and the boys. I have very few relations and none of them have cared to come though Kamala beseeched their help. You have been good to her and me. Will you look after her?...."

Kamala was silent. She knew what her father meant. So did Haren.

"You need not worry about Kamala and I am sure nothing will happen to you." Haren knew that he was talking with his tongue in his cheek. "Now, go to sleep and get well just as the doctor said you would."

"I am not certain about that my son", Purshotham replied. The effort was too much for him. He reclined in the bed and closed his eyes. Haren fixed the oxygen cylinder on an upturned stool, adjusted the water bottle and attached the rubber nozzle to the old man's nostril with sticking plaster.

Someone had to keep a night vigil, and look after the old man. Haren knew Kamala would want to do this. She had spent the whole day attending on her father and must be tired and in no condition to spend a sleepless night.

"I think Kamala, you must take some rest. I shall sit up with your father. You can lie down for some time." He ventured.

"Oh! I am not sleepy or tired",

(Continued on Page 21)

"Haren"! A Lump Was Forming In Her Throat Which She Found Difficult To Swallow. "You Have Been More Than Kind To Me. I Do Not Know How I Can Ever Repay The Debt I Owe You. I Shudder To Think What I Would Have Done Without Your Guidance. But ....

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Sri Lanka Of The Past

A Hub In Buddhist Culture Of Greater Asia

BY C. W. W. KANNANGARA
Minister For Education, Ceylon

"Sri Lanka is the pendant on Mother India's neck" said Mahatmaji. The author echoes these sentiments when he says that culturally, linguistically and racially, Ceylon is a province of India.

This survey of the cultural links of the historic island with the other countries of Asia, is a part of the address which the author delivered at the Asian Conference.

Few Asian peoples have been in the habit of looking towards the West for inspiration in matters cultural as have the Sinhalese been during the past century or two.

The incessant struggle which this small nation has had to wage for three centuries with successive European peoples, beginning with the Portuguese in the early 16th century, who came hither for commercial and territorial gains, and the loss to the British, in 1815, of the last vestige of independence, resulted in the decay or disappearance of the institutions which fostered the national culture. Many Sinhalese during the 19th century were therefore unaware that their ancestors had, to their credit, cultural achievements of which they could justly be proud.

Ersatz Westernism

This condition, a natural outcome of political subservience, was intensified by the system of education introduced during the early period of British rule and, till very recently, the Sinhalese language was taboo in those educational institutions which trained youths for subordinate posts under Government or Mercantile enterprises managed by Europeans. Everything native was despised and the ambition of the average young man was to imitate, within the limitations imposed by his environment the modes of European life. Very little however, of what really is of significance in the great culture of the West was imbibed and assimilated by the Sinhalese.

The so-called educated Sinhalese of a generation ago resembled, in his intellectual and cultural equipment, a tree forcibly removed from the soil in which it has been accustomed to grow but had failed to take root in the soil in which it had been planted anew.

But a people cannot completely cut itsef adrift from its cultural moorings, however much it may try to do so, and the memories implanted in the national consciousness during twenty centuries of civilised existence cannot be eradicated by the experience, however intense it may be of a century or two.

Faithful To Buddha

The great majority of the Sinhalese people remained faithful to Buddhism, the religion in the glorification of which their ancestors had, in a dim past, created masterpieces of art and architecture for the most part buried in the jungle then, but about which those versed in ancient lore could read in their historical literature, the very existence of which was known to but a few. The extensive Pali literature embodying the doctrines and the history of Buddhism was preserved in palm-leat manuscripts in temples though very few were able, or cared to read and understand them and still less to practise the lofty ethics enshrined in these venerable tomes.

Very little of the once extensive Sinhalese literature had survived the ravages of time but the monks in the Buddhist temples and a few laymen who pursued knowledge with little hope of material advancement, continued to study what was available. Certain other elements of the ancient culture, including stories about the national heroes and saints of the past, had passed into folklore which provided the average peasant with the only cultural fare he had a hope of being nourished with. The scientific curiosity of European scholars had resulted in some investigations into the history and religions of the island: but the results of these investigations were known to only a handful of the people in the island itself, and hardly affected their outlook on life.

It was while the cultural life of the vast majority of the people of Ceylon was in this condition that the great awakening of the people of Asia started during the closing decades of the last century and, steadily gaining momentum, became fully manifest in the opening decades of the present century. The story of this awakening is a matter of history and has been dealt with by a host of distinguished writers: today the world has been forced to take account of it.

In The Wake Of The Bo Tree

Ceylon—or Tamraparni, as it was known in the earliest times—was colonised by a people of Aryan speech from North India at the very time that one of the greatest spiritual and cultural movemens in the history of mankind was transforming the ancient civilisation of the land and making its influence felt over the whole of Asia and beyond. I mean the rise and spread of Buddhism, which faith was propagated in the island through the missionary zeal of the great Asoka.

The acceptance of Buddhism by the Sinhalese people in the third century B.C. and the zeal which they manifested in its cause gave shape to the subsequent course of the history of the island and decided the manner of its cultural evolution. The various architectural and artistic motives which the early Buddhist missionaries introduced into the island were developed by the Sinhalese, stamping them with their own individuality, until they arrived at an efflorescence which in certain instances surpassed the heights they attained in the land of their origin.

The Sinhalese 'stupas', for instance outisized any of their class in ancient India and the system of irrigation was developed in Ceylon to such a high pitch in very early times that certain parts of the mother country appear at times to have received lessons from her in this branch of human endeavour.

The people of Ceylon in ancient times, continued to keep touch with India as the fountain head of their religion and culture and have left enduring memorials of their pilgrimages to such religious centres as Buddha Gaya, Sarnath and Nagarjunakonda (the ancient Sri-parvata). At these sacred shrines, the ancient pilgrims from Ceylon no doubt met and exchanged ideas with co-religionists from other Asian lands and thus broadened their knowledge of the world.

A Debt Repaid

While, in India itself, influences from outside as well as developments from within profoundly changed the original aspect of Buddhism, in its doctrines as well as in its ritual, the people of sea-girt Lanka preserved the original scriptures as well as the practical observances; and according to Ceylon tradition, when Indian Buddhists at a later age desired to obtain knowledge of these they had to come to the great 'viharas' of Anuradhapura to receive instruction therein.

Thus we find Buddhagosha, coming to Ceylon from India in the first century of the present era and translating ito Pali the commentarial literature which then existed in Sinhalese. The labours of Buddhagosha and other religious teachers from India, on the other hand, settled the doctrines of that form of Buddhism which now prevails in Ceylon as well as in Burma, Siam and Cambodia.

The development of the Mahayana form of Buddhism, which was destined to make great conquests in China, Japan, Tibet, and Indonesia, was of momentous significance in the cultural history of Asia and in this great movement too, Ceylon had a considerable share. The Chief disciple of the great Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, who was himself one of the principal expounders of the Madhyamika Philosophy and is known today in Mahayana lands as one of the "eight suns which illuminated the world" is said to have been a scion of the Sinhalese royal family. Indian teachers sojourned in Ceylon on their way to East Asia. The eminent Tantrist Amogha, who went to China in A.D. 719 and revisited India and Ceylon in 741 A.D. elaborated his doctrines in this island.

A Part Of India

The developments in art which took place at different periods in India made their influence felt in Ceylon. The earliest sculptures found in the island contain motives reminiscent of the art of Bharat and Sanchi and the Andhra school, in particular, exerted great influence on the development of Sinhalese sculpture. Several specimens of Andhra relief have been discovered at various places in Ceylon and in this connection it may be mentioned that a life-size image of Buddha, of South Indian marble, was thrown up by a bull-dozer in a Government Farm in the Anuradhapura district last year—the only Buddha image, I believe, which had occasion to come to grips with a bulldozer anywhere in the world. Pallava and Gupta schools, in their turn, gave inspiration to Sinhalese artists in the creation of masterpieces which today receive the fervent admiration of discerning critics. An actual example of a sculpture belonging to the Pallava school of art has also been found in Ceylon. Thus, it will be seen that Ceylon has been one with India in the past in matters artistic.

In literature, too, Ceylon contributed its share to the sum-total of Indian achievement. Apart from the products of Sinhalese literature, whose appeal must necessarily be limited to the inhabitants of the island, Sanskrit literature is indebted to the Sinhalese poet Kumaradasa for the Janakiharana an epic mentioned in the same breath as the works of the immortal Kalidasa by so discerning a literary critic as Rajasekhara.

It can be said without hesitation that culturally, linguisticaly and racially, Ceylon is a province of India and that a study of the history or culture of India would not be complete if it ignores Ceylon.

Links With Burma & Thailand

Going further afield, Burma and Ceylon have been profoundly influenced by each other's culture. When, in the 11th century, Vijayabahu of Ceylon wanted to restore Buddhism to its pristine position after a period of stagnation under Chola rule, it was to king Anawrahtha of Pagon that he appealed to assist him by sending hither a number of learned monks and sacred writings. Thus revived and gaining in strength, the Buddhist Church of Ceylon, by reason of its historic past was looked upon by the peoples of Further India as a model to copy. Burmese monks who visited Ceylon in the twelfth century and received the ordination here returned to their own land and founded a Sinhala Sangha there. The religious mission sent by Dhammaceti of Pegu and the important consequences which resulted therefrom for the religious life of the Burmese people are well-known.

When the Thai people, in the thirteenth century, founded a kingdom and adopted Therevada Buddhism as their national faith, it was to Ceylon that they looked for guidance in organising their religious institutions. A learned hierarch was invited from Ceylon and received with great honours. Under his guidance, the Siamese Buddhist Church was modelled on the lines of the 'Sangha' in Ceylon. Later, a number of monks from Siam, the Laos country and Cambodia, came to Ceylon in the fifteenth century, learned in the Pali scriptures under Sinhales eteachers and returning to their lands, founded a sect known as the Sinhala-Sangha which played a prominent part in the religious life of those countries. The ancient shrines in Ceylon were regarded with great veneration by the Buddhists of Further India and images by Sinhalese artists found their way into these lands.

A Buddha image of particular sanctity was taken from Ceylon to Siam in the thirteenth century and by the name of the Sinhala-patima finds frequent mention in the historical writings of Siam. It is still preserved and worshipped in the temple of Bangkok.

And China Too

The debt which Siam owed to Ceylon was repaid in great measure when, towards the close of the eighteenth century, Siamese monks came to the island at the invitation of the Sinhalese king of the day and, re-organising the spiritual life of the monks, greatly helped in the revival of Buddhism after a prolonged period of decadence resulting from the Portuguese wars. The religious community then founded is still known as the Siamese Nikaya and wields the greatest influence among the Buddhists of Ceylon of the present day. Subsequently, a group of monks from Ceylon went to the Burmese capital, Amarapura, received ordination there and returning to their native land founded a sect known as Amarapura-Nikaya. Still another sect of Sinhalese Buddhist monks, the Ramanna Nikaya, received its name for the reason that its founders obtained ordination in Pegu. All the three sects of Sinhalese Buddhists monks of the present day are thus named after places in Further India. They, as well as the monks of Theravada countries in Further India can, however, trace their spiritual descent to the ancient Mahavihara of Anuradhapura.

The annals of China testify to the intercourse, commercial as well as cultural, which existed in olden days between that land and Ceylon. The accounts left by the Chinese pilgrims, Fa-Hien, Hieun Tsang and others, are well-known. These pilgrims included Ceylon in their itinerary and carried to their native lands, religious books, sacred relics and images from this island. It is reported that nuns from Ceylon went to China and did missionary work among the women in that land.

The Light That Did Not Fail!

In the days when the light of Buddhism was flickering in the land of its birth, those who were anxious to follow the doctrines of the great Teacher came to Ceylon and received hospitality at the hands of the Sinhalese people. One such Indian devotee came to Ceylon in the fourteenth century studied the doctrines of Buddhism there and proceeding to Korea was greatly honoured by the Emperor of that country. Another, having sojourned for time in Ceylon left for the snowy land of Tibet and spread among the Lamas some knowledge of Buddhism as it existed in Ceylon. Religious teachers from Ceylon, too, made attempts to revive Buddhism in the land of its birth. Dharmakirti, a learned hierarch who flourished in the fourteenth century renovated a temple at Dhanyakataka in South India, now known as Amaravati, and also founded a shrine at Kanchi.

With the lands of Western Asia, too, Ceylon had frequent contacts, mainly of a commercial character. But commercial contact without some influence culturally is hard to imagine. There was a colony of Persian Nestorian Christians at Anuradhapura in the sixth century. The Sinhalese kings exchanged embassies with the Caliphs of Baghdad and it is interesting to mention in this connection that among the antiquities recently unearthed at Ruwanvalisaya, the most venerated shrine of the Sinhalese Buddhists, were found nine gold coins of the Abbasid Caliph al-Muti (946-974 A.D.). The people of Islamic faith who settled down in Ceylon at a later period were given by Sinhalese kings full freedom to follow the practices of their religion.

FILM MUSIC

The Other Side Of The Medal

Cheap Claptrap Medley Plus Some Jazz —Thy Name Is Film Music

A few weeks back we published an article entitled 'In Defence Of Film Music' in which the contributor sought to show that film music is a progressive art and has rescued Indian music from the rut in which it was vegetating so long.

Apparently this is not the whole truth as this heated rejoinder affirms. We admit that this defender of the classics scores more than a point when she says that the vast majority of the film compos itions of today are cheap gaudy bubbles, reeking of vulgarity, sexiness, and with a life span less than the passing fancy of a moment.

By Susheela Misra

The existence of a few Philistines who try to pass off as classicists (by "donning a highbrow attitude towards film-music") does not in any way detract from the greatness of classical music or justify the creation of cheap vulgar hybrid geets.

In fact, what makes classical music at once the envy and despair of laymen is the fact that understanding is essential for its genuine appreciation. The layman wants things with *obvious appeal* (however superficial or short-lived the appeal might be), The subtle beauties and sublime emotional expressions of classical music go *over his head.* Unwilling to take any pains to understand music these "modern votaries of Art" cry for any stuff that will distract or amuse them—whether the means of appeal be lilting tunes, vulgar words or jazzy accompaniments

As an escape for these who cannot stand the 'severity and discipline' of classical music, the modern "geet" has been created. One cannot blame the film—composers for rushing to cater to this tremendous demand for geets (and for making hay while the sun shines). Who can resist this easy route to make money.' Here is a golden chance for people with scanty knowledge of classical music to bloom forth into 'composers.' And thus fools rush where angels fear to tread. And the songs they manufacture! "One has only to open one's mouth to sing these song's." And certainly, who can deny the enormous hold that these ultra-modern film-songs have over people?

Between Tears And Laughter

But popularity need not necessarily be an index of greatness. As a discerning critic said.—"*Popular music is popular but not music.*" For what inspiration can keep pace with the insatiable demands from the box-office? As *Lin Yutang* says—"Commercial art injures the spirit of artistic creation. You cannot produce art by the force of (*perspiration*) any more than you can buy real love from a prostitute." As in painting, so in music, the art that these ultra-modernists create is unnatural and bizarre. "It looks like the expression of a new delight in the world of chaotic forms—hazy, wild. These are the fetishes made in order to cater to the taste of a new *archaic age* that in its hunt for beauty has marched into the borderland of the ugly.—Even the ugly has its call in a finished setting—" says an artist.

To give a couple of instances of the butchering of musical forms in the film-world, let us take the 'Ghazal.' Ghazals by themselves are a respectable variety, requiring a lot of artistry, a good voice, correct accent and pronunciation, emotional appeal and "a proper interpretation of poetry through the skilful combination of notes and other artistic details"—But the ultra—modern apologies for ghazals "the cross-bred specimens" invented by film—musicians are "par-excellence the sob-stuff of our modern music to be hummed in bath-rooms and dressing-rooms."

The classical Dadra like the Thumri, demands from the singer a lot of artistry and inborn knack for variegated bol-elaborations as well as a sweet voice capable of various modulations and finer touches. But in the film-world, any song sung to the accompaniment of the tabla is a Dadra—like for instance (1)"Mere liye", (2) "Ab unka kya bharosa," (3) "Ma pyari ma" (4) "Ata hai kon" (5) "Ham aur tum" (6) Badnam Mohabbat," (7) "Arman ki basthi me" and so on.

In order to give an impression of variety, the composers fall back on the sole 2 tricks they are aware of—namely shifting the "*wazer*" to any of the six matras, or by giving a semblance of changed tempo by making the tablawala play either in (laya) with the song or in its "*dugun.*' The number of songs in this tal is enormous because it is such an easy tal and easily lends itself to an orchastral background of cheap, jazzy imitation of western music

Gaudy Claptrap?

Qauwalis are supposed to be the religious music of the Mussulmans, and their themes used to be spiritual religious, philosophic, transcendental, "Film Qauwalis however, can reek of "Ishq' and "Mohabbat"!

If any one has a liking for Bengali folk-tunes, one has only to listen to the nauseatingly monotonous songs that K. C. Dey has given us (under his music direction, and mostly from his own throat which he seems to be very fond of!) in "Devdasi." The liking will be cured once and for all.

But the average film-goer is oblivious of these little mutilations. He says:—" "I can't be bothered about classical music or its sublimity. *I want the sensual music of our film-stars—the music associated with trembling painted lips,* fluttering eyelids and a glamorous haze of ideal romantic settings"—(like blooming paper-flower gardens, and electric moons!) And so, the filmi—geets.

Indian music has varieties to feed all tastes. Musical tastes, like any other, depend upon education, environments and background. The tastes of the unrefined are flashy, cheap and loud — flashy dresses, trash books and cheap songs. Perhaps as an art-lover said, "the demand for this cheapness is in tune with the anti-intellectual mood of the present epoch."

The art-lover's charge against film-songs in general is not 'modernity' but lack of integrity and sincere purpose?

(Continued On Page 19)

Between Ourselves

Today April 13, is a hallowed date in the annals of Indian nationalism.

It was twenty-eight years ago today that the great massacre took place in Amritsar, the city of the Golden Temple.

Twenty thousand people had gathered in the historic Jallianwallah Bagh to attend a meeting. There were Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs, men, women and children, men of all ranks and stations in life. Those were the days of the great national upsurge when Gandhiji had just arrived on the political scene and captured the hearts of the masses—Muslims and Hindus alike.

It was a peaceful, holiday crowd—it was the Hindu New Year Day—and they had gathered to protest against the arrest of national leaders. There came the notorious General Dyer, too, to teach them a lesson and his arrival was marked by a volley of bullets. Four hundred persons were killed in the twinkling of an eye and nearly two thousand lay wounded and unattended in the Bagh. The blood of Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs was blended together in consecration of the spirit of freedom.

Even the official publication "India in 1919" was compelled to pay tribute to the "unprecedented fraternisation between the Hindus and the Muslims." "The union between the leaders", says the report, "had now become a fixed plan in the nationalist platform."

"Extraordinary scenes of fraternisation occurred. Hindus publicly accepted water from the hands of Muslims and vice versa. Hindu-Muslim unity was the watchword of processions, indicated both by cries and by banners. Hindu leaders had actually been allowed to preach from the pulpit of a mosque."

*

Twenty-eight long and chequered years have elapsed since then. All those years we have been observing the week preceding the massacre as the National Week. Another world war has come and gone and India, too, has passed through many a period of storm and stress.

Freedom is today much nearer than the biggest optimist amongst us could have hoped for 28 years ago. The midnight of June 30, 1948 will mark the zero hour. The next day will dawn as the first day of the calendar of a free India.

What kind of a day will that July 1, 1948 be? Will it be observed a century hence as July 14 is observed in France or July 4 is observed in the United States—the foundation day of a Free and United Republic?

Will it? The question is pertinent today as we observe another Jallianwala Bagh Day. For Amritsar has again been in the news of late. Again blood has flown in that sacred city, again there has been a mass upheaval, again have bullets whizzed past and again have huge fires lightened the dark night.

Amritsar of the Golden Temple is again in mourning — and with it the rest of the country. But it is a mourning million times more mournful that that of 1919. The dead and dying that sprawled the Jallianwalla Bagh twenty-eight years ago are remembered as heroes in the struggle of freedom. The sons of those heroes have died again at the hands of each other!!

It is the British who are holding the peace in Amritsar today and it is the Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs who killed each other and set fire to each other's property. There is no martial law in the Punjab today but a veritable Goonda Raj.

Brotherhood has been replaced by bigotry and butchery and national freedom lies under the heel of communal fanaticism.

Will this orgy of hatred and murder wipe away the inspiring memories of the past?

Will Amritsar go down in history as the city of eternal inspiration or of undying shame?

Let us pause today and seek the answers in our own hearts.

*

Will We?

"Mr. G. I. Vohra made a few sensible suggestions in B.C.W. of February 16 I am entirely with him when he says that certain news items which are out of place in a weekly and uneconomical in times of paper scarcity can be omitted with some advantage.

I want good, original and first-rate articles whether 'Indian' or 'foreign' preferably 'Indian', for, if our journals do not patronize our journalists, who else does? Louis Fischer and Pearl Buck are no doubt great writers of international standing, but when they have to write very often and quite regularly, they sometimes produce mediocre and commonplace stuff. Further, syndicated articles and reproductions lose half their interest, as many readers would have read them elsewhere. Let me suggest that less of such 'foreign' contributions would not lower our 'standards'. On the other hand the standard will be improved if you invite and adequately pay for really thoughtful and brilliant articles from Indian writers and thus encourage our native talent which is not wanting.

Your advertisements can be neatly and compactly arranged without spoiling the reading matter and disturbing and irritating the reader, if you cannot altogether do away with them for financial reasons.

The last page—not the 'Last Page' conducted by Chronicler but the last one numerically—may be better occupied by a readable article instead of the archeological remains and other pictures which do not very much interest the readers.

Finally, now that you are complaining of shortage of space, why don't you drop this feature of 'Between Ourselves'—of course after this is published—and use the half page for a better purpose?

D. ANJANEYULU.

Madras.

We agree generally with Reader Anjaneyulu regarding contributions appearing in the BCW. Our test is: "How is it?" and not "Who wrote it?" We will pass on our contributor's suggestions to the Advertising Department? And about closing down this Department itself for good—well, will we? We half wanted to do it ourselves —of course after duly publishing this amiable letter. But—read on!—Ed.

*

No Respite

'You have done a thing not very pleasant." Why should there be any respite for the 'Between Ourselves' Column? It should exist as long as the Weekly exists. Your Weekly without "Between Ourselves" will be something like Shakuntala without Dushyantha. So please do not give any respite to that inevitable column.

What is humanity but a process of growth, the very forward movement is life. It (life) is not static. Therefore how can you say we readers will do witnout "Between Ourselves"? We will have suggestions to make every day—and if you believe that human mind is not static you will have to look to all of them whether you adopt them or not.

You have published an article by Mr. Iqbal Singh. Will you publish some more articles from him on the problem of "Inter-Asian relation!" I think I have written enough—so please accept my thanks for your future revision of opinion as regards 'Between Ourselves'.

H. S. NAGARAJ.

Gorur (Mysore).

Thanks for the buck-up—though it only means that this Department must become a permanent feature—or fixture! We expect to publish one more article on the Inter-Asian Conference by Iqbal Singh, who attended the session as a special correspondent. —Ed.

*

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly Bombay.

Commander Finn Ronne's Antarctic Diary

'Vandals Had Been Here!'

Last week we introduced you to Comdr. Finn Ronne and his mission to the Penguin land. Now the Commander himself takes up the narrative from his base in Stonington island. The welcome he had down under was rather cold for he found his former base wrecked and sacked and the culprits were not very far away—or were they?

Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition Main Base, Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Palmer Land, March 17: (By wireless): The hitherto academic issue of territorial rights in the Antarctic has materialized here in a dispute over raising the American flag over this base, less than 200 yards distant from a long-established British base camp.

On March 13, at 3-30 p.m., The stars and stripes was raised by me on the flagpole erected by the United States Antarctic Service expedition (of which I was a member) in 1939, when this base was established.

Belles Letters

Next day, I received the following letter from the Commander of the British Base. Maj. K. S. Pierce Butler:

"Falkland Island Dependencies Survey base,
"Marguerite Bay, Graham Land,
"14th March, 1947.
"To Commander Finn Ronne, USNR,
"U.S.S. 'Spirit of Beaumont.'
"Sir,

"I am directed by His Majesty's Government to enquire the reason for the United States' flag being flown on the north - west point of Stonington island.

"I assume that the United States Government has made no claim to this territory and that the flying of this flag is merely an indication of the presence of a United States expedition.

"If that is so, I have no objection to the raise. If, however, this flag is intended to represent a territorial claim, I am bound to protest on behalf of His Majesty's Government as this violates British sovereignty and I shall have to report the matter to His Majesty's Government for instructions.
"(Signed) K. S. Pierce - Butler, Major, Royal Signals,
"Magistrate, Marguerite Bay".

Though Butler signed as Magistrate, indicating that a law court has been established here, I saw none such on an earlier visit, to the British Base. On one building, a sign reads, "Graham Land Post Office, Marguerite Bay."

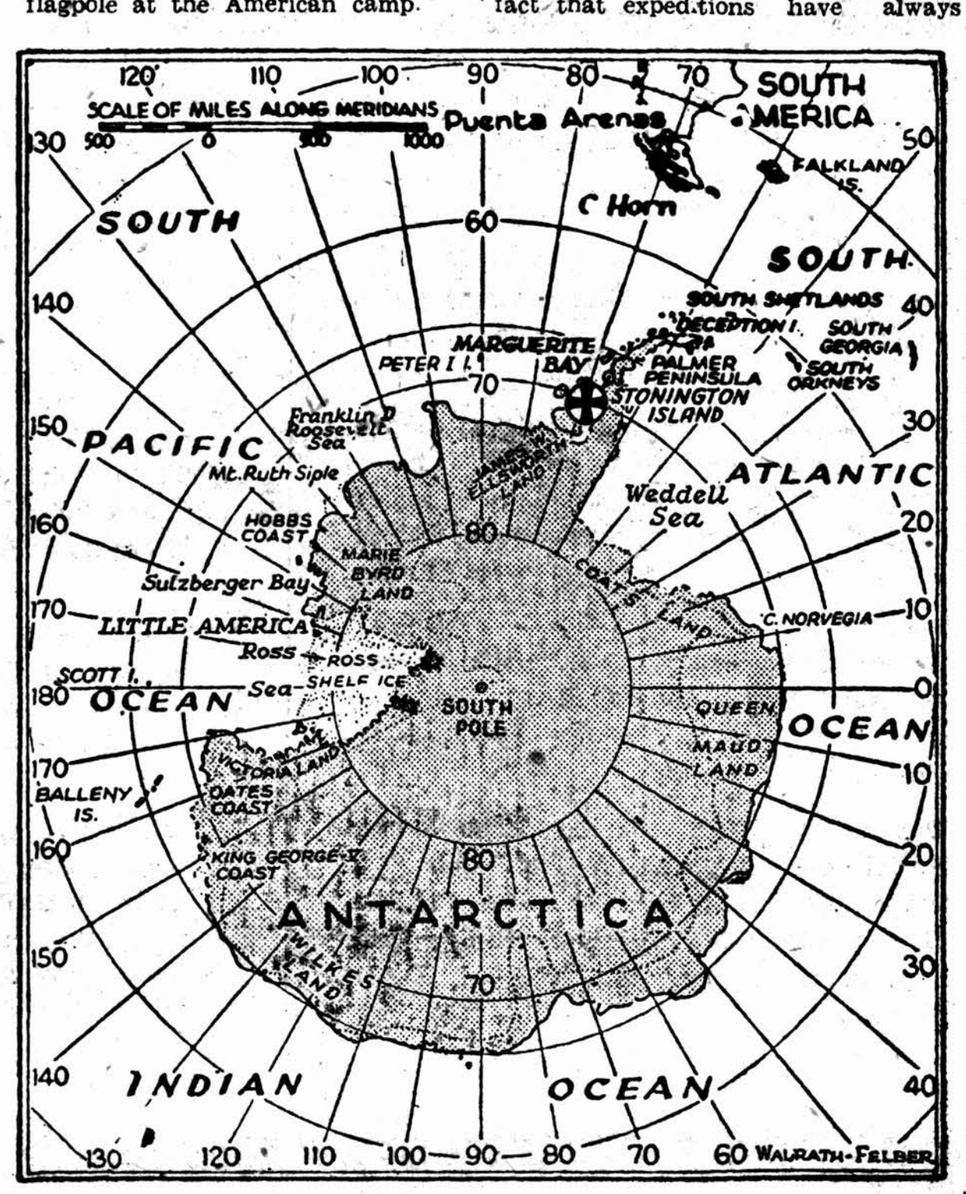
I replied to Major Butler as follows:

"Stonington Island,
"Marguerite Bay,
"Palmer Land,
"Antarctica,
"March 14, 1947.
"To Major K. S. Pierce-Butler,
"Sir,

"I am in receipt of your letter inquiring as to why the United States flag is being flown on the American - built flagpole on Stonington island.

"The Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition is now reoccupying the base built by the United States Government on the United States Antarctic Service Expedition, 1939-1941. The flagpole was built by this expedition as part of the United States Government's camp.

"As an American expedition reoccupying this base on Stonington Island, we have reflown the American flag on the American - built flagpole at the American camp.



Stonington Island (cross) in Marguerite Bay on the coast of Antarctica, where Comdr. Finn Ronne's expedition now is freezing in for the South Polar winter, during which they will conduct extensive exploration, mapping, meteorological and physical studies.

"(Signed) Finn Ronne, Commander, USNR,
"Expedition Leader."

Half Way House

Unless I am otherwise instructed the American flag, now raised, will continue to fly over our camp site. I have told Major Butler verbally that this is not a personal issue and that we certainly have no objections to their building their own flagpole just as high or higher. The British flag now is flying on their buildings.

I have also informed the Major that as I understand it, the United States Government does not recognise any other Government's claim to territory in the Antarctic, nor do we make any claims.

Precedent for my act lies in the fact that expeditions have always raised the American flag at or near the Little America camp site, which is also in the middle of the British Ross Sea dependencies claim.

Major Butler now has informed me that the Governor of the Falkland Island dependencies survey will visit this British Base aboard the supply vessel, "Trepassy.", due here soon, and that he will take the matter up.

It is my feeling that, as individuals, the British party will meet us half-way. I have instructed all members of my expedition to endeavour to co-operate and maintain cordial relations with the small British group during our joint stay here.

(Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson asserted in Washington on Jan. 25, 1947, that Ronne, as a matter of course, "will be entitled to receive all appropriate aid and protection from the Department of State."

In addition to competing Anglo-American interests, Chile. Argentina and Norway all claim this area of the Antarctic.)

Vandals Had Been Here!

The buildings and supplies left here by the United States Antarctic Service Expedition when it withdrew in 1941 have been sacked, looted and needlessly damaged. It is difficult to establish precisely who were the culprits, since Argentine and Chilean expeditions have called here and a British group has been here for over a year.

Immediately upon landing here, March 12, we visited the three large and two small American buildings, in company with Maj. H. P. Pierce Butler, Commander of the British Base, and found that an estimated 80 per cent of the valuable material left here had been taken or rendered unusable; the entire place was littered with rubbish.

On one wall of the science building was written the following message in large letters:

"To the first visitors. greetings:

"The materials abandoned in this Base are the property of the United States Government or of individual expedition members. Please report to the U. S. Department of the interior any articles used. If possible to remove part of the valuable items, the above agency should be notified and instructions will be given for shipment to Washington, D. C., U.S.A. "Good Luck!

"(Signed) Richard B. Black, East Base,
"Antarctic Service Expedition,
"March 22, 1941."

Damage Sheet

Here are some specific examples of what we found:

The drawers of one very complete cabinet of excellent surgical instruments had been thrown to the seven winds and only two needles and part of one bone instrument were left.

Valuable books of cook's explorations, loaned to the earlier expedition by the Library of Congress, and others are missing and many volumes of the Harvard classics were thrown all over the room, mouldy and ruined;

In the radio shack, every instrument had been pulled from its place and, except for what was stolen, all wiring and tubes had been torn out, broken and littered about the floor;

The machnine shop had been wrecked and all movable tools taken;

The photographic room had been torn apart, sensitized paper and film pulled out of boxes and strewn around and much of it stolen;

The galley was littered with cooking utensils, but everything of value had been taken, including an electric mixer;

Some of the buildings had been partly dismantled — canvas covering had been removed so that the buildings leaked like sieves;

Radio antenna poles which made up a rhombic antenna system beamed on the United States and the west base station on the Ross Ice Shelf to the west of here had been removed;

The living quarters had been smashed and all but one of the boxes of personal gear left by the earlier expedition members had been stolen or broken into;

Two generators which we had left completely drained had been used and left with water in them so that they had cracked and are not now usable;

Approximately 60 dead seals had been abandoned about the island, some of them now partially decomposed;

Much of the aviation gasoline has

(Continued on Page 21)

'The Port of Beumont' Ronne's Wooden ship which is now berthed in ice off Stonington island.

France, at last is to wipe out this blot on civilisation.....

Soon it will be no more. Devil's Island, the tropical Hell whose very name sends a shudder round the world, is to be closed.

To-day there is hope in the eyes of men who had given up hoping—the 800 convicts still in this cruel prison, and the 1,600 ex-convicts condemned to a living death in the jungle. It is the outcome of a nineteen-year battle started, in the first instance, by the Salvation Army as news of the intolerable conditions there leaked out to the outside world.

It is eleven years since the last caged shipload of criminals was sent to Devil's Island, taking the total to over 6,000. Though no more have been sent there since, few have found any way out but death.

Thieves from the Paris underworld make up the numbers Apache gangsters, forgers, men who killed in a gust of passion or jealousy. The worst murderers in France were executed—these were the ones recommended for some slight degree of mercy. So, instead of being killed outright, they were sent to face "the dry guillotine."

"The dry guillotine" is the jungle—the muggy, malarial undergrowth alive with malignant fevers and diseases. Here they were herded to work reclaiming swampland under a merciless, equatorial sun.

By Geoffrey Carr

Well was the bleak, burned rock off the coast of Guiana named the Isle of the Devil. The place is a ready-made, diabolical horror camp such as no human demon could ever have devised.

Nature's own gaolers surround the island—shoals of man-eating sharks perpetually patrol the shores.

Inside, in the prison, nature's own tortures are at work supplementing the brutalities of the human guards. Great vampire bats swoop to suck the blood from sleeping men; mosquitoes hover to poison the people they sting. There are lice that creep beneath finger-nails, laying their egg sacs in the human skin to burst leaving septic sores.

Each year the rigours and the reptiles could be counted on to thin out the convict colony sufficiently to make room for another boatload of five hundred doomed souls. Nearly two-thirds of the convicts died in this infernal outpost, most of them in their first year. Many thought suicide was an easier way out.

*

The penal settlement extended from Devil's Island and two other islands to the township of Cayenne on the edge of the jungle shore. There most of the convicts worked.

Ashore there was no barbed wire to guard the slavegangs at their work of jungle-clearance, and none was needed. Snakes, with their deadly poison, wild beasts and disease—bearing insects constituted a crueller safe-guard against escape.

Escape! It was the only thing a man could dream of at Devil's Island. But escape was a miracle that thousands attempted, pathetically few achieved.

The prison governor told each newly-arrived batch that they were welcome to try to make a break for it. "There will be no punishment for a first attempt," he said, "just to show you how impossible it is."

And the hopeless wretches knew that the sharks and snakes around them were even more ruthlessly efficient than the guards, recruited from the most brutal Foreign Legion elements.

Yet some men have made it—often as not to be caught when they had successfully run the gauntlet of head-hunting tribes and hundreds of jungle miles.

The famous motor-bandit of Paris Dieudonne, made three escape attempts and finally achieved his freedom. First time he reached Brazil, only to be handed back to the French authorities. He had covered 300 miles of tangled land that a man literally had to cut his way through step by step. It had taken him jost a month.

His second attempt took him to Venezuela. Dieudonne was a wizard at finding his way through virgin jungle, picking the insects that could be safely eaten, keeping clear of reptiles and cannibals. But a native betrayed him to the police and Dieudonne was extradited after a tantalising week of liberty. He was given solitary confinement and severely flogged.

But he was one of the few whose spirit could not be broken. He was innocent of the murder for which he had been sentenced. This knowledge burned in his desperate soul and, a third time, he broke loose.

To Brazil again—he hit on the scheme of selling his unbelievable story to a Brazilian newspaper, in return for a hiding-place and a chance to fight for his release.

The world had guessed that Devil's Island was as bad as its name when it was seen how three years there had turned the famous Dreyfus from a strapping officer into a white-haired dodderer. After Dieudonne's revelations the world knew the whole, horrible truth.

When a convict had finished his sentence he had to stay on in the colony for the same number of years for which he had been a convict. That was the most devilish part of the punishment. It meant, in fact, that an ex-convict was "free"—not to return home, but to starve.

On release from the prison a convict became a "double-timer" living, without rations, without any medical treatment, as best as he could.

It was the desperate plight of these "double-timers", who had to all reasonable ways of thinking, explated their crimes, that shocked the world. The Salvation Army moved in to Devil's Island to help these wretches. And slowly, some of them managed to achieve a degree of peace.

There was a faded beauty of the Paris underworld, well-known before the Great War, as Marie Barbet Marie was picked up with a dangerous Apache gang, not for the first time. And, as a persistent criminal, she was the last woman ever to be sent to the island.

She fell in love with an ex-convict and, when she had served her sentence, they got married. She found peace there where she had paid for her crime. But it was short-lived happiness.

After four years of married life, running a little poultry farm that supplied the garrison, Marie's husband died in a fever epidemic. She was left with their two young children, but they, too, died.

Alone, Marie made a vow never to speak again and, in silence, she kept on with her poultry farm. Her story reached France—there were offers to pay her passage. Marrie refused them with a silent shake of the head.

And not until she was dying, prematurely old and tired at fifty, did she break her vow to say "Grace a Dieu!"—"Thank God!"—as she sank into a priest's arms.

*

That was in 1938, when war clouds were looming over Europe. A rare little group of shuffling "double-timers" were released that year and brought home. Like them come back from the dead, they tottered from the Gare St. Lazare and gazed at the Paris traffic like bewildered imbeciles. And Paris gazed back and said: "This Hell that we've created must be wiped off the face of the earth." A Bill was tabled to wind up the penal settlement completely. But the war intervened.

Life without hope went on, though

(Continued on Page 21)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 111,000 serviceable box locks, brass, 3 in. M. K. I., located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki, *at reserve price as. -/4/- per lock.* Bids for minimum of 15,000 locks.

2. 13,000 serviceable box locks of the same description as in 1 above, located at Ordnance Depot., Muttra, *at reserve price as. -/4/- per lock.* For sale in one lot only.

3. 2,300 unused woollen and rayon drawers (underwear), sizes 3 to 6, and 3,000 unused woollen and rayon vests, sizes 3 to 6, located at R. A. F. 306 M. U. Harbanspura, Lahore, for sale in one lot *at reserve price Rs.* 10,000/-.

4. One serviceable American 200-cft. "WALK-IN" refrigerator (cold storage) AC. 1 H.P., located at USASS Depot., Factory Road, New Delhi

5. *at reserve price Rs.* 4,000. Purchaser to dismantle.

One unused 6-ton Electric Level Luffing Portal Crane, height of lift 65 ft. radius 65 ft. power 380 V., 3 phase, 60 cycles, C/o M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay, *at reserve price Rs.* 50,000/-. Export allowed.

6. 4 unused 5-ton Marion Diesel Portal cranes, height of lift 75 ft. radius 60 ft., Engine Buda 131 H.P., C/o M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay, *at reserve price Rs.* 40,000/- *per crane.* Bids for one crane or more. Export allowed.

7. 98,000 unused electric bulbs, 220/230 V. bayonet cap (54,800 forty watts., 22,600 sixty watts., 20,600 hundred watts), located at GE (S) 5 Engineer Park, Barrackpore, Race Course Siding, B.A. Rly. (Calcutta), for sale in one lot *at reserve price Rs.* 50,000/-

8. 2,200 unused standard table lamps with switch, and 3,100 parchment shades for table lamps, located as in item 7 above, for sale in one lot *at reserve price Rs.* 15,000/-.

9. 154 unused Generators, 5KW, 220 V. AC, single phase, 50 cycles, 1500 RPM with bare extension shaft (without pulley, slide rails and regulators), located as in item 7 above, *at reserve price Rs.* 600/- *per Generator.* Bids for minimum of 25 Generators.

Quantities of items 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 are approximate

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by April 27th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by May 5th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on April 28th, 1947. Stores must be removed by May 20th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS19", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore. AC 255

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

The Island Of The Living Dead

WILL HE BECOME PRINCE CONSORT?

By Stanley Clark

Despite official denials from Buckingham Palace, sections of the British Press continue to insist on the impending engagement between Princess Elizabeth, heiress-apparent to the British throne, and recently-naturalised Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, ex-Prince Philip of Greece. This article describes the school-days and naval career of the Viceroy of India's 26-year-old nephew whose name was almost unknown to the general public until his name was linked with that of Princess Elizabeth.

Naturalisation has not made Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, any more British than was Prince Philip of Greece.

For, although he was born in Corfu, this 26 years old nephew of Rear-Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, has spent no more than fifteen months of his life in Greece, and is not able even to speak the language.

Philip Mountbatten's life has been completely British since he was brought to England as a baby, and from the earliest days he has grown up up under the influence of his famous sailor uncle.

Philip was educated at Gordonstoun School, near Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, the well-known school which is known as the British Salem, after its principal, Dr. Kurt Hahn, who founded the German school on the shores of Lake Constance.

From the first days at Gordonstoun, Philip showed the love of the sea which he had no doubt inherited from his grandfather and uncle. He proved himself a fine all-round athlete, but it was in the boat building and boat sailing activities of Gordonstoun that he most excelled. During the summers he was at the school, he took long trips in the schooner which he and the other boys had built. In 1935 he shared the Coast Patrol with the Coast Guard Station at Burghead, and in his last year at school, commanded the school's large sailing dinghy. It was said of him that he was a great leader. and a strict disciplinarian

Prince Philip was a great help in training boys from the district in the summer afternoons in jumping, running and javelin throwing. He himself was an outstanding, all-round athlete; he was elected captain of cricket and captain of hockey.

Scholar And Actor, Too

But athletics and his love of the sea did not fill all Philip's time at school. He rose to be helper (head) of the main house and distinguished himself as an actor in Shakespeare plays. In December, 1938 he was made Guardian (head of the school) and his end of term report stated that he had the greatest sense of service of all the boys in Gordonstoun. This assessment was confirmed when he entered the Royal Navy.

After Gordonstoun, Philip went on to Dartmouth Naval College, as a cadet, and there distinguished himself by winning the King's Dirk, and the Eardley Howard Crockett Prize as the finest all-round cadet of his term.

He went to sea as a midshipman in the battle-ship *Ramillies* in 1940, and later served in the cruisers *Kent* and *Shropshire*. He was in charge of searchlight control in the battle-ship *Valiant* during the battle of Matapan, and for his services was mentioned in dispatches by Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham.

"It was as near murder as anything could be in wartime," he said after the battle. "We just smashed the cruisers *Fiume* and *Zara*. They burst into tremendous sheets of flame. I hate to think how much worse it might have been for the Italian warships if we had met them by day instead of in a night action."

Present At Jap Surrender

In his sub-lieutenant's course Philip Mountbatten had four firsts and one second, giving him nine months seniority out of a possible ten. Because of this, at 21 he found himself second in command of the destroyer *Whelp*, one of the Royal Navy's latest. Few men of his age have ever achieved such rapid recognition in the Navy. He was present as First-Lt. in the *Whelp* at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

An indication of the high regard senior Naval officers had for the young lieutenant was given by his appointment to the Naval Training Ship, H.M.S. *Glendower* at Pwllheli in North Wales in 1946. Later he was transferred to the Naval Gunnery School at Whale Island, Portsmouth, training Petty Officers in H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*.

Philip Mountbatten was, however, almost unknown to the general public in Britain until his name was linked with that of Princess Elizabeth in the report of an impending engagement. Since then, however, he has been almost continually in the public eye. Now almost everyone in Britain knows that he is the only son of Prince Andrew of Greece and of Denmark, and that he was born in Corfu on June 10, 1921. It is known that he is second cousin to the present King Paul of the Hellenes—a fact which has been advanced in opposition to any suggestion of his marriage to Britain's heiress-apparent.

And the fact that his three sisters all married Germans, and that one, Princess Sophie, was the wife of Prince Christopher of Hesse, a member of Himmler's staff, and Minister in charge of the Reich Air Force during the war, has also been cited as a reason why he should never occupy the position of Prince Regent.

Related To George VI

The advocates of a possible alliance between this tall, handsome and blond naval officer and the heiress to the throne point to his completely British upbringing and to the fact that he is a nephew of Lord Mountbatten, probably the most popular senior officer of any of the Services in Britain today. They argue, too, that as great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and second cousin of King George VI, no one could be found who was more eligible. Despite the denials of any engagement which have come from Buckingham Palace, the rumours grow in weight, and it has been predicted that Philip will marry Princess Elizabeth before 1947 is out.

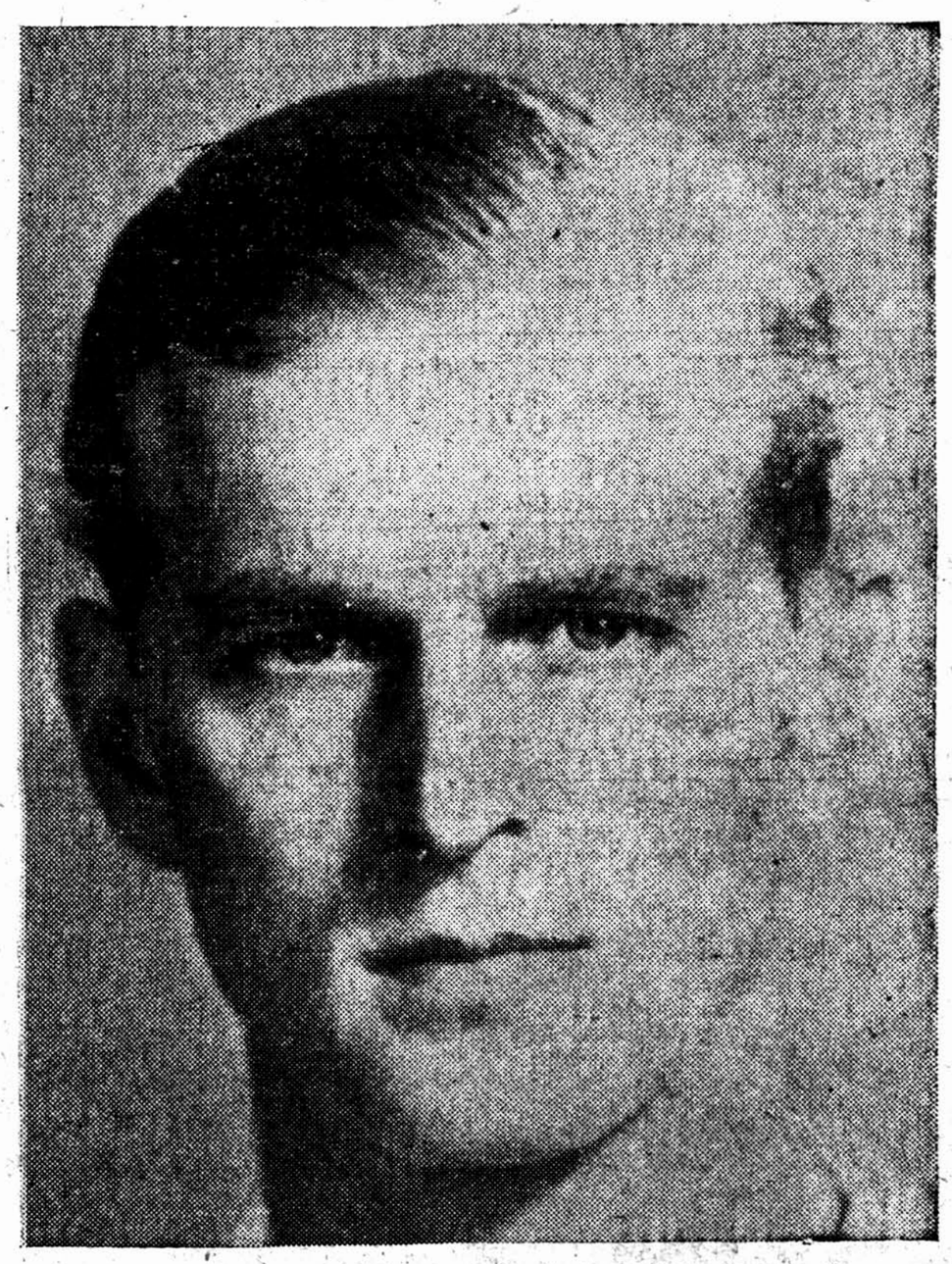
He often visits the Houses of Parliament and sits for long periods in the Distinguished Visitor's Gallery listening to the debates and showing that he is studying the British political machinery.

Now he is British in fact, as well as by inclination,. He has paid his £10 2s. 6d. for naturalisation—or nearly 14 days' pay as a naval lieutenant—and he has declared that he is of good character, has an adequate knowledge of the English language, and to the best of his belief is financially solvent.

He has said that he intends either to continue in the Services of the Crown, or to reside in His Majesty's Dominions.

It may be that the near future will bring a new meaning to this last promise which every alien serving with the British forces must give on naturalisation.

Princess Elizabeth
She will be 21 on the 21st inst.



Lt. Philip Mountbatten

GRATUITIES For W. A. C. (I) OFFICERS & AUXILIARIES

All former members of the W.A.C. (I) who served at least six months in the Corps and who resigned honourably or were honourably discharged are eligible for a War Gratuity. Members of the Corps who have changed their addresses since release and have not yet received their War Gratuity should write immediately to **THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, WAC (I) RECORDS, AGRA, U.P., giving their full name and PRESENT ADDRESS**; how they were released, their previous personal and Corps number, previous unit and other particulars of service.

The next of kin of deceased Officers and Auxiliaries who have not yet received their Gratuity should supply similar particulars.

Issued by Defence Department (Army Branch), Govt. of India, New Delhi. AD 251

Delhi Letter

Wanted Dam To Stem Propaganda Flood

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI,

Sri Rajen Babu and the Millionaire Minister Cooverji Bhabha paid a four-day visit to Bihar during Easter. They visited a number of villages and toured the country in Motor Cars on unmotorable roads. It was a new and great experience for Mr. Bhabha.

Rajen Babu is literally worshipped in Bihar. People came out in thousands to meet him, wherever the two ministers went. At one place a crowd of about thirty thousand surrounded Rajen Babu's train. People got in front of the train, and would not let it move till they were accommodated. They mounted the train, some getting into the engine and several hundred on its roof.

Enquiries also showed that only one passenger had purchased a railway ticket, the rest were having a joy ride at the cost of the Railway Exchequer. India is a land of "Darshans" and Bihar is no exception. People did not mind waiting or gazing at the Honourable Ministers for better part of the day, so long as they had "darshan" or had hopes of "darshan". Time had no value and law and order had no meaning for them. Nearly three thousand people travelling without tickets, by itself was an offence. It might have been alright to embarass the Linlithgow Government.

Oh For A Chesterfield

Probably the Public has come to believe that travelling without tickets is one of their fundamental rights and if the Government could increase rates and fares to maintain an army of superfluous men on the railways it could just as well carry free passengers also. Democracy, after all, means the greatest good of the largest number. If to provide free compulsory primary education could be a primary duty of a civilized Government, why not free compulsory travelling for the third class passengers.

Travelling is also education. Let us hope that Maulana Azad will soon sponsor a Central Bill, providing for free compulsory travelling for third class passengers. As for the cost, some one is bound to pay. Do not people already pay for compulsory primary education?

The Kosi project is big. It involves the building of the highest dams in the world. The power generated will be 1.8 million Kilowatts! But our correspondent would fain have another dam, to save him from the deluge of departmental propaganda!

For some years now an Information Officer of the Bureau of Press Information accompanies a member of the Cabinet, to cover his tour. There were actually two ministers on tour in Bihar, one of whom Sri Rajen Babu was in charge of two Departments, Food and Agriculture. Out of its great solicitude for the Indian Tax-payer, the Bureau, however, sent only One Information Officer.

The Officer concerned covered only Conference of the Kosi multi-purposes Series, the ground for which had already been prepared by the issue of unofficial notes, dated March 20 and 27. Opinion here is that the covering of the Conference would have been done just as well, if not better, if it were entirely left to Rai Bahadur A. N. Khotsa, Chairman, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. In fact, the poor member in charge of the Department paled into insignificance as compared to the full blast publicity. Mr. Khosla was accused by the Bureau.

Footnotes Of History!

Three notes were issued on April 7, one of which gave out an address of Mr. Bhabha and, presumably unwillingly, omitted to mention Mr. Khosla. One note mentioned Mr. Khosla six times and the other contained a message, Mr. Khosla was good enough to carry from the Commission of which he is the Chairman. Following are the highlights of these notes.

Note No. 1 dated April 7. "The Honourable Members were told by Mr. Khosla how the scheme, which would involve building of a dam, 850 feet high above bed rock, the highest in the world ever projected, and of how erection of a power station of more than 1.8 million kwt. stalled capacity, also largest so far known, were being planned."

Note No. 2 dated April 7. "If the project, as envisaged at present, materialises, the Kosi dam will rise 750 feet to 850 feet above bed rock and be the highest dam in the world, the power station at the dam will have the biggest stalled capacity of 1.8 million kwt. The irrigation will extend to one million acres in Nepal and over two million acres in Bihar thus providing an annual addition of one million tons of foodgrains."

Unofficial Note dated March 27. "The Honourable Members will, during their visit be received by Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, who will have reached there on April 4. Flood Control of Kosi River, silt Control, soil conservation, irrigation, power, drainage, reclamation of water logged areas, malaria control, Navigation and fish culture are among the various features of the Kosi Project. The plan includes the building of a high dam across the river in the hills, the construction of one or two barrages across the river"

Unofficial Note dated March, 20. "The scheme, which may cost rupees ninety crores, according to present estimates, will reclaim an area of about 3,000 square miles in Nepal and Bihar and restore large areas of Water logged lands. Besides, it will cover more than three million acres in Bihar and Nepal under fresh cultivation. The most spectacular as well as economically most important item in Kosi Project is the 1.3 million killowatt generating station, contemplated at Dam."

Note dated April 7. "The site of the dams has been 'hallowed in the Nepalese history by the close vicinity of the ancient temple dedicated to god VARAHA, the third incarnation of VISHNU and cherished also in Indian tradition by its legendary association with the Wanderings of the Pandavas in their final year of exile."

"Dr. Rajendra Prasad has been one of the earliest sponsors of the idea of Unified Scheme for tackling manifold problems presented by Kosi."

Note dated April 7. "The Government of India, Nepal and Bihar are giving us their full co-operation and support. With further co-operation of the people of this area we hope to succeed in our task", says the message from the Commission of which Mr. Khosla is the Chairman.

Higher And Higher

The last quotation will indicate that Mr. Khosla's Commission was something in the nature of a Sovereign body, demanding co-operation, which the Commission was glad to observe was forthcoming from the Governments of India, Bihar and Nepal. The Central theme of all the four unofficial and official notes was the Kosi Project, which had been dressed up in suitable but varying phrasiology. Repetition and colour are the fundamental basis of propaganda, which have been used with skill

Five times during eighteen days the Public was solemnly informed that Kosi Project will involve building of highest dams in the world and it will include largest power generating Station. How during this short period of eighteen days the estimates of power generation have mounted up from one point three to one point eight million kwt. is not explained. It could, however, be assumed that the Commission of which Mr. Khosla is the Chairman might have discovered a generating plant of one point three million kwt. capacity, and as the object was to beat the World record, the generating capacity of the Kosi River Station was suitably increased to one point eight million kwts

Pile It Up

India is, at present, suffering from food shortages and the bait of one million tons of additional foodgrains plus fish culture are good publicity, which will catch. The Agriculture Department, likewise, has raised three million tons of additional foodgrains by means of GROW MORE FOOD Campaign.

The Gregory Committee's overall deficit was a million and a half tons of foodgrains. Thanks to three million tons from Grow More Food Campaign and another million tons from Kosi Project ,India will soon be exporting foodgrains to other countries. Bringing in of Hindu gods and Pandavas is, however, a master stroke. The site for the dam, it would appear, was selected because it had been hallowed and not because of its utility. It is regretted that association of Lord Buddha with the Kosi Project has been left out.

It would be useful, if a shrine of a Muslim Divine was discovered in the vicinity of Damodar Valley Project. The site for the Kosi Project has been hallowed. Waters and Electricity both will be blessed by Gods and will lead to bumper crops, increased industrialisation and what not. As the site is associated with the wonderings of Pandavas the ever vigilant Archeological Department. it is feared, may declare it a protected monument under the ancient monuments Act.

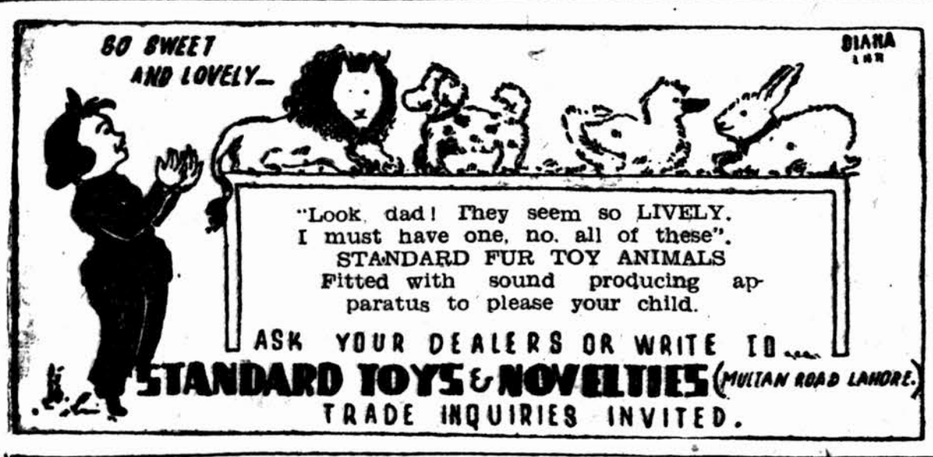
The Moth And—The Changing Suns

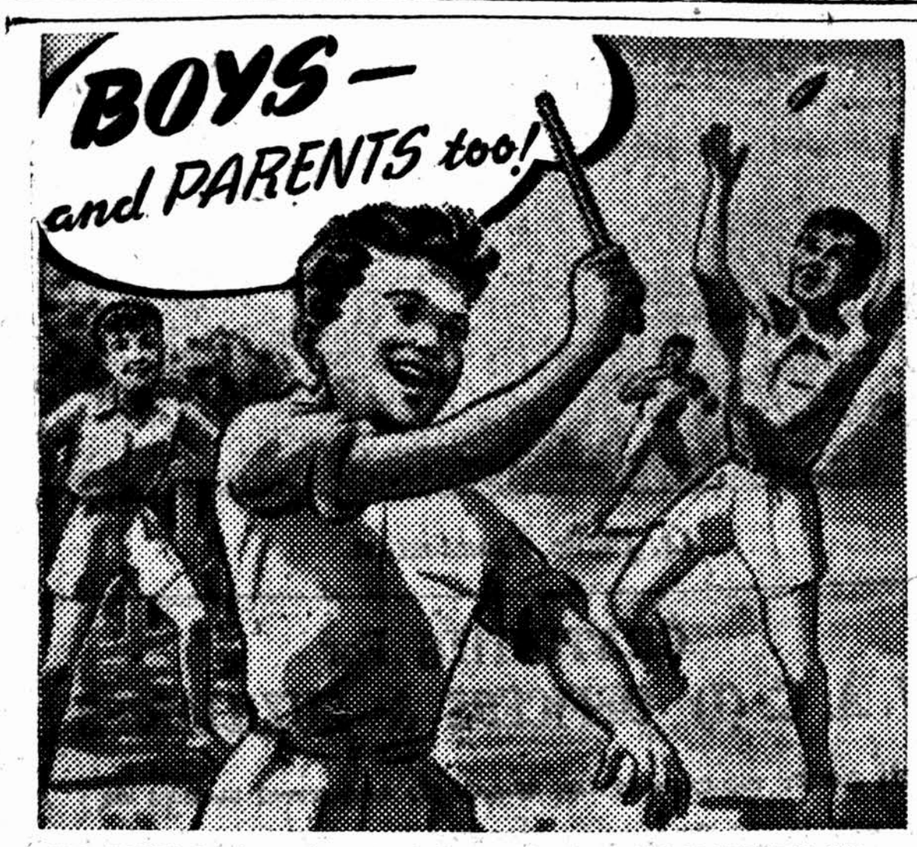
Meanwhile, Mr B. K. Gokhale, Secretary to the Department of Works, Mines and Power declared in the Central Assembly that "Under the existing constitution, water, that is to say, water-supply, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power and inland waterways and traffic thereon are provincial subjects, though shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically similarly falls in the Concurrent Legislative List. Executive authority is thus mainly vested in provinces and the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, can only act as a central fact-finding, planning and co-ordinating organisation."

This demolishes the Self assumed Sovereign States of the Commission. Mr. Gokhale also disclosed that all the three Schemes, Damodar, Mahanandi and Kosi were still under investigation and it was not possible to give their full details till they had been finalised.

It is interesting to note that Lord Wavell visited Kosi Valley last February. It was then Lord Wavell and his personal interest, which were publicised in connection with the Kosi Project. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar brought in Mr. Khosla from the Punjab and took great deal of personal interest in the three schemes. The rising sun is the Emblem of the Punjab. Lord Wavell's sun is set. So also that of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Rajendra Prasad's sun is just on the meredian. His observations at the Patna Conference of 1937 have been, therefore, duly unearthed by Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla.

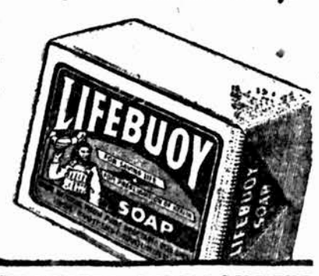
The Progress of humanity depends, not on remembering but in forgetting things. One charm of the past is that it is past. So are Wavells and Ambedkars. Such is Life.


GO SWEET AND LOVELY...
BIARA
"Look, dad! They seem so LIVELY. I must have one, no. all of these".
STANDARD FUR TOY ANIMALS
Fitted with sound producing apparatus to please your child.
ASK YOUR DEALERS OR WRITE TO...
STANDARD TOYS & NOVELTIES (MULTAN ROAD LAHORE.)
TRADE INQUIRIES INVITED.



TO BOYS. A sharp click...and the game's on —catch it! No, missed. Never mind, aim for the long stick—he's got it this time. But just a moment, look at your hands! Oh, yes, we know you have learnt the Lifebuoy habit but don't you think you need a wash now? You might slip up you know and miss the very important Lifebuoy wash before meals—don't ever forget washing with Lifebuoy is an antiseptic action that gets rid of germs as well as dirt. You have no idea what a comfort that thought is to your mother. So it is up to you to keep the Lifebuoy habit without fail. Write to Dept. A135 P.O. Box 758, Bombay, just what you think about Lifebuoy. Every month a prize will be given for the best answer to the question, "Why I use Lifebuoy?"

TO PARENTS. Wherever they play — at home, at school, in the street — your children are in constant danger from dirt which, as you know, holds dangerous germs. Doctors tell us that ordinary dust and dirt are the cause of no less than 27 different illnesses. The quickest and safest way to deal with germs in dirt is to wash thoroughly and regularly with Lifebuoy.



LIFEBUOY is more than a good soap—it's a good habit

L. 84-50-40 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

"Accept Union Centre Or Truncated Pakistan"

City Curfew Order Extended

Relaxation In Hours

BOMBAY, April 12, (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended for a further period of seven days from April 13, the curfew order in all the localities where it already existed. However, the hours of curfew will be from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Kashmir Editor Shot At

SRINAGAR, April 11 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jairam Nath Bazaz, editor of "Daily Hamdard" is reported to have been shot at and seriously injured last night while returning home from his office. He was immediately removed to hospital where his condition is reported to be precarious.

Armed military and police pickets have been posted in Srinagar City. All shops are closed in the city today.

Vallabhbhai To Visit Punjab Shortly

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, April 12.

It is reliably understood that the Home Member Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has deputed a high official of Information Department of Government of India to prepare a report of the exact damage of life and property during the recent communal riots in Punjab. The officer deputed toured different riot affected areas in province and left for Delhi for submission of report. It is stated that the Officer had collected harrowing tales and facts and in light of such events its gathered that Sardar Patel will shortly visit Punjab to see things for himself.

VICEROY'S POSER TO JINNAH?

Division Of Indian Army Opposed: Reaction In England

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 12.

Mr. Jinnah attended the Central Assembly this morning. He also visited the Constituent Assembly Chamber in order to borrow books from the Assembly library housed in its lobbies. The League circles, according to reports, are not too optimistic over Mountbatten-Jinnah talks. The Viceroy, if these reports are to be believed, has frankly asked the League to make a choice between the Union Centre as outlined in May 16 plan and what Mr. Jinnah calls "truncated Pakistan".

Another difficulty raised, it is believed, relates to defence of India. The Army authorities in Britain and India are, it is gathered strongly opposed to Pakistaning of the Indian Army. The military strategy, it is asserted has undergone a revolutionary change, particularly during the last war. With plans for Unified Empire defences, divided defence services in India would appear an anomaly. Britain would, therefore, like Unified Defence services even if India were divided into Hindustan and Pakistan.

A clearer picture, however, can be available only after Lord Mountbatten meets the Provincial Governors next week.

CONGRESS MADE UP ITS MIND

NEW DELHI, April 12 (A.P.I.): With the departure of Mahatma Gandhi tonight "with the good wishes of the Viceroy", as he described it at today's prayer meeting, political talks which began a fortnight ago are over for the time being.

It is now learned that Acharya Kripalani is summonning a meeting of his Working Committee on May 1 (and not on April 21 as suggested earlier). Prior to his departure today the Congress President and other leaders met Mahatma Gandhi and held a prolonged discussion.

NO LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

No further meeting have yet been arranged between Mr. Jinnah and the Viceroy.

It is learnt that there is no immediate prospect of the Muslim League Working Committee being summoned as the League President is reported to have nothing concrete to place before it. Those who have met Lord Mountbatten are of the view that the Viceroy is keen to get on with the job with the minimum possible delay.

NOT MUCH HEADWAY MADE

In all these talks little fresh ground appears to have been covered The Viceroy's endeavour to get the Muslim League into the Constituent Assembly has not made much headway. The League, was opposed to any division of the Punjab and Bengal. In regard to Assam, the position is obscure.

It is further learnt that sufficient indication has been given to League quarters that in the face of the League's demand, the contention of certain other groups in the country for a division of the Punjab and Bengal could not be ignored and required to be given due consideration.

"INCREASED OPTIMISM"

LONDON April 12, (U.P.A.): A report received by the British Cabinet from Lord Mountbatten presumably last Thursday, prompted the official assumption that the Indian situation could be "viewed with increased optimism", according to high official sources today.

ARMY

It was also learned that Mountbatten in his discussion with Jinnah had contested the feasibility of dividing India's Army strength and financial resources to conform with the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. Backed by General Ismay. Mountbatten gave Jinnah a complete fill-in on the potentialities of a third world conflict which would leave India with little choice as to the role she would have to play

JINNAH'S DEMAND

Mountbatten's report indicated that Jinnah also veered to a fuller realisation of the significance of India's integrity in the pattern of present-day politics and the balance of power.

The Viceroy's report was believed to indicate that Jinnah would be appreciably mollified if Congress would be prepared to reiterate their complete acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and the British Government's statement of December 6 in ambiguous terms.

CONGRESS REITERATION

Congress, on the other hand, had indicated their readiness to comply with such a reiteration without any reservations providing the League in turn would reciprocate with the assurance that they would not flout the claims of particularly the Sikhs in the North and the Hindus in the East.

Gandhiji Denies Press Report

NEW DELHI, April 12, (A.P.I.): MAHATMA GANDHI, SPEAKING AT THE PRAYER MEETING, TODAY, DENIED THE PRESS REPORT THAT HE WAS LEAVING NEW DELHI BECAUSE HE HAD "QUARRELLED WITH THE WORKING COMMITTEE".

JINNAH ADVISES COMPLETE UNITY

Appeals To All Muslims To Join League

NEW DELHI, April 12 (API): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has appealed to all Muslims and the All-India Jamiat-ulema to join the Muslim League, in reply to a suggestion made by Maulana Hifzur Rahman, General Secretary of the Jamiat, for a conference of all Muslim parties to evolve a common basis for the unity of Indian Muslims.

This, Maulana Hifzur Rahman had said, was necessary in view of H. M. G.'s statement of February 20, to transfer power to Indian hands by June 1948. He added that according to the Koran, without such consultation "no decision of any Muslim organisation, however strong and representative it may be politically, can be entitled to be called a "Sharai" or "lawful decision" The Jamiat, he concluded, would be ready to co-operate in any method of consultations suggested by Mr. Jinnah.

COMPLETE UNITY NECESSARY

Mr. Jinnah in reply said: "In view of the new situation that has arisen by virtue of the White Paper, published by the British Government on 20th February 1947, and having regard to the grave issues which we have to face immediately, I agree with you that complete unity among the Mussalmans is necessary: and I have emphasised that more than once, particularly, in the course of the last two or three weeks, and I have appealed to every Mussalman to join the Muslim League.

"This is not the moment for us to raise any issues concerning domestic differences: and it should be for us to settle them as an organised body, according to new constitution and rules. This is not the moment for us to be involved in the solution of our domestic problems when the external danger is facing us.

I, therefore, most earnestly appeal to you to join the Muslim League without delay and make your contribution to Muslim national cause for the achievement of the cherished goal of Pakistan. That can only be done by unity amongst ourselves and by loyally supporting the Muslim League, which is the only authoritative representative organisation of Muslims of India.

I have made it clear that any Muslim who is willing to join the League, whatever may have been his views in the past, is welcome, and I would welcome every one of the members of the Jamiat-Ulemai-Hind.

BUGBEAR OF HINDU ORGANISATIONS!

I do hope that this will receive your earnest attention, as I really do not see any difficulty in the light of the new developments that have taken place, and the attitude of the various important political Hindu organisations, in your responding to my appeal, as I note that you have emphasised and appreciated how important it is for us at this critical moment to stand together unitedly."

Leaders Confer With Mahatma

NEW DELHI, April 12, (A.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Rajagopalachari had one hour talk with Mahatma Gandhi before the prayer meeting this evening.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari also called on Mahatma Gandhi.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, April 12.

Previous Closing	34.62
Today's Opening	34.60
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	34.48
Difference	—14

ALL QUIET IN AMRITSAR ON SATURDAY

21 Killed And 69 Injured In Friday's Carnage

League Volunteers Picket Courts In Abbottabad, Mardan And Other Places

AMRITSAR, April 12. (A.P.I.): All is quiet in Amritsar which is today lying under the blanket of a 24-hour curfew. The military and the police continue to patrol the city.

Arrangements are being made by the authorities to cremate and bury the dead.

The 24-hour curfew ends at 5 p.m. After a three hours' interval to enable the people to obtain rations, the usual curfew from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. will be reimposed

The total number of casualties in yesterday's incidents was sixteen killed and forty-six seriously injured.

(Later)—The death roll has reached 20, while the total number of injured is 64.

Thirty-one places were affected by arson yesterday.

The Special Investigating Staff have arrested 20 persons, under the Punjab Public Safety Act in connection with yesterday's incidents. —

One case of stabbing took place at 6-45 p.m. in Telianwala Chowk, near Bazar Ramanad.

CURFEW HOURS

Curfew which was relaxed from 5 p.m. will be reimposed in municipal area south of Lahore-Jullundur railway line from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday.

Twenty-three-hour curfew will again be clamped down on the city from 10 a.m. on Sunday to 9 a.m. on Monday owing to the Baisakhi festival. On Monday curfew will be imposed from 5 p.m. to 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

S. G. P. C.'s COMPLAINT

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has sent telegrams to the Governor General, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Baldev Singh and others saying "Although repeated requests had been given to the local authorities to stop the gathering of Muslims in Chowk Pragdass to offer prayers, yet no satisfactory measure were taken. After prayers challenging slogans were raised resulting in attack and incendiarism".

21 KILLED: 69 INJURED

The total number of dead since yesterday's disturbances has reached 21 killed and 69 injured. —

About 8 p.m. there was a good deal of yelling from house tops and shouting of slogans in Kucha Gamiaran near Lachmansar. The police opened fire but no casualties were reported.

FALSE RUMOUR DOES IT!

LAHORE, April 12 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate, Mr. Eustace told to-night that there was a false report of police firing at Mochi Gate which made shopkeepers in Anarkali and other streets to close their shops and thus panic spread. In this commotion one person was stabbed. Mr. Eustace added "otherwise the situation is calm and quiet in Lahore."

ALL OVER COWS—THEY ALSO FALL OUT

RAWALPINDI, April 12 (A.P.I.): All shops throughout the city, Muslim as well as non-Mulim were closed about noon today, on a rumour of the outbreak of communal fracas. People began rushing back to their houses and panic prevailed in the city. Police and military were immediately sent to strategic points and order was restored.

It was later found that cows had fallen out, and it gave rise to the false rumour of a communal riot. The situation is quiet in the city.

BENARES, April 12 (API): No serious incident occurred in Benares from Thursday night till this afternoon. The curfew hours were consequently

(Conhtinued on Page 16.)

SARDAR ASSAILED IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Sensational Allegations In Questions On Riots

NEW DELHI, April 12 (A.P.I.): No British army officers were being held back from flying to the United Kingdom on account of any restrictions imposed by the Egyptian Government said the Defence Secretary, Mr. G. S. Bhalja, replying to a short notice question by Mr. Yusuf Haroon in the Central Assembly today.

Military officers, Mr. Bhalja said, did not require passports to travel by air 'via' Egypt. but they must wear civilian clothes. The cost of civilian clothes was borne by the officers themselves.

Replying to another short notice question by the Rajah of Mahmudabad. the Defence Secretary said that a fire broke out in Agra Fort on April 8 and was brought under control at 03.30 hrs. on April 9. Certain military stores were destroyed by the fire, but the exact quantity and the value were not yet known. A court of inquiry was being held. The exact damage to the Agra Fort would not be known until the report of the court of Inquiry was completed.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Moitra put a number of questions drawing Government's attention to press reports of the discovery of 166 parcels containing daggers and big knives in the General Post Office, Calcutta and other reports alleging that similar weapons had been discovered in railway parcels and that they were being transported to and from different places in India, before and during the outbreak of communal disturbances. in Calcutta in August last.

The Home Member, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, said that Government had seen such reports but the question primarily concerned the Provincial Governments. He was not aware of the action taken by the Government of Bengal. But in respect of consignments of knives detected during the later part of 1946 and traced to two areas in the Punjab an inquiry was understood to have been made locally by the Provincial authorities the result of which showed that the transactions were in the ordinary course of business and did not indicate that the manufacturers were parties to any improper intention as to the use of cutlery despatched by them.

Q. What steps, if any, have Government so far taken to prevent the movement of such weapons in different parts of the country for illegal purposes?

Sardar Patel: To strengthen the existing provisions of law in this respect Government had considered the desirability of amending the Arms Act and Rules, but after full examination Government had come to the conclusion that practical difficulties ruled out any amendment.

To further questions Sardar Patel said that Provincial Governments had made inquiries in this matter. Asked if the Government would consider the suggestion of having an investigation by the Central C.I.D. the Home Member said: "Unless we have reasons to doubt the inquiry of the Provincial Governments, we do not think it advisable to discredit that report and make other inquiries"

Pandit Moitra in a further short notice question asked whether Government were aware of the allegation that the Muslim National Guards in the Punjab and Bengal were armed with fire-arms and if so whether any attempt had been made to trace the sources of their supply.

The Home Member said he had no information on the point. Press reports mostly in these cases were either exaggerated or false.

Q. Are Government aware of the specific allegation that ammunition specially manufactured for certain Indian States, had been in use during the last communal riots in the Punjab?

Sardar Patel: I have seen press reports to this effect, but no official information has so far been received from the Provincial Governments who are primarily responsible.

Asked if Government had any machinery by which vigilant watch was kept over illicit smuggling of weapons, either from outside the country, or from Indian States into British India for unlawful purposes. Sardar Patel replied in the affirmative and added that it was not in the public interest to disclose what this machinery was.

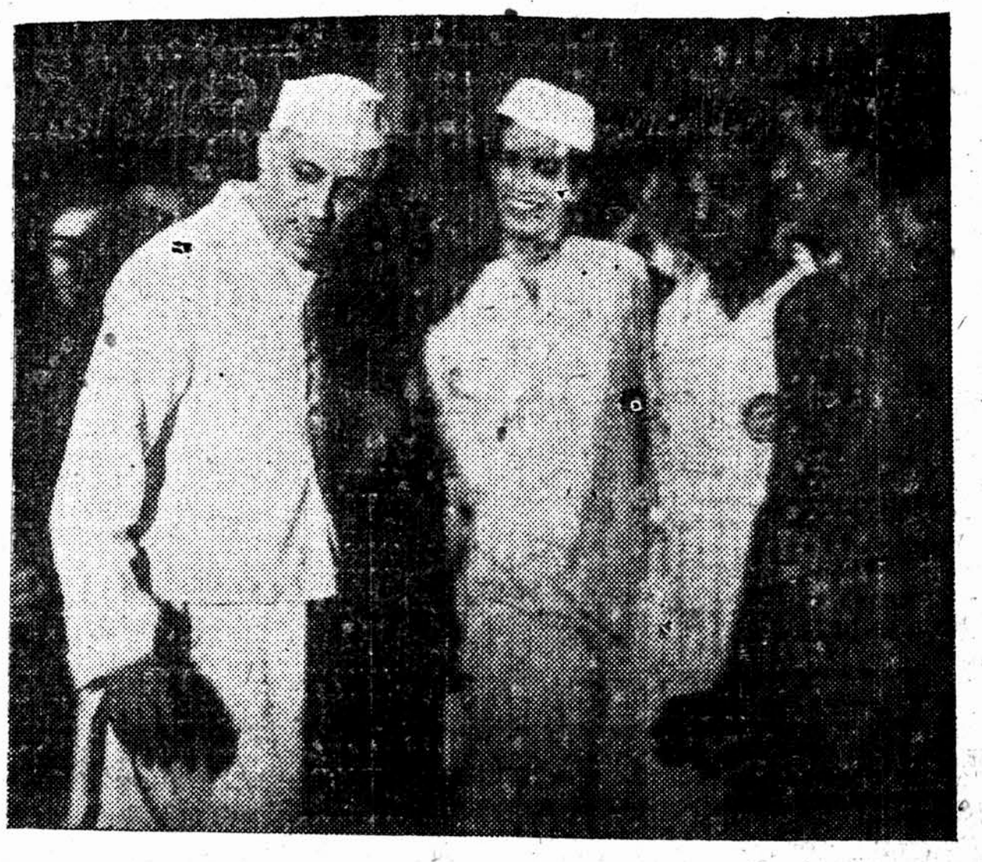
Q. May I ask the Hon. Member if he is going to hold an investigation or an enquiry into this matter?

Sardar Patel: The responsibility is primarily of the Provincial Governments. But if the allegations contained in the questions are based on any substantial facts, enquiries will be made.

Capt. Syed Abid Hussain asked if the Government had received any report from the Punjab Government regarding an inquiry into the capture of a lorry load of weapons near Amritsar. The Home Member said he had no information.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member, Industries and Supplies, gave further particulars today on Government's intention to own and operate steel works.

Replying to Mr. Vellingiri Gounder the Supply Member said that Government have decided to take the necessary steps to erect and operate two new steel works through the medium of a State-owned Corporation in which Provincial Governments were being invited to participate. The exact location of these two works would be decided by the Central Government in consultation with the Corporation to be set up. Owing to the complete absence of coking coal it was not economical to locate either of the two new works in Southern India



"Discovery of India" Ballet. Jawaharlal Nehru seen on the stage with the artistes of the Indian National Theatre.

PERFORMANCE AT EXCELSIOR

The Indian National Theatres will present its ballet "Discovery of India" at the Excelsior for a week beginning from the 18th inst. The ballet is based on the famous book of Jawaharlal Nehru, who observed: "I think this show is better than the book itself and it has enhanced the beauty of my book".

REMOVAL OF ITALIAN PROPERTY BY YUGOSLAVIA

WASHINGTON, April 12, (Reuter).: The United States has protested against the removal by the Yugoslav authorities of Italian property from the area in Trieste under Yugoslav control, stated Mr. Dean Acheson, Acting United States Secretary of State here today

Areas of Trieste are to come within the free territory of Trieste as soon as the Italian peace treaty becomes effective.

A strongly-worded note of protest told the Yugoslav Government that property had been removed without the consent of Italian owners without compensation and without legal procedures and was not only unlawful but damaging to the area's economy. The note, handed over to the Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington on March 27, had not been replied so far, disclosed Mr. Acheson.

Another note was sent to Yugoslavia on February 17 protesting at the action of Yugoslav courts in condemning as prizes of war nine or ten Italian vesels submerged during the war in Yugoslav-controlled waters. The court's action, which meant that the ships would become the property of Yugoslavia, was not in accordance with the terms of the Italian surrender and the Allied agreement. declared Mr. Acheson. The Allied nations should decide how the division would be made. he added

Black Book On Br. Deeds In Palestine For UNO

JERUSALEM, April 10. (IPA): According to Arab press reports, the Arab Higher Committee is preparing a "black book on British actions in Palestine" for submission to United Nations through the Arab League.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS FOR A MINUTE.

NEW DELHI, April 12 (A. P. I.): The Council of State met only for a minute today and adjourned till April 15 without transacting any business.

The secretary laid on the table the Bills passed by the lower house;

JINNAH ATTENDS ASSEMBLY SESSION

NEW DELHI, April 12 (API): Mr. M. A. Jinnah took his seat in the Central Assembly today. Owing to other preoccupations and indifferent health he had not been able to attend the budget session so far but today he came to the House.

Earlier Mr. Jinnah visited the library of the Central Legislature which is housed in the Constituent Assembly Chamber.

MONTREAL. April 11 (Reuter): Burma has accepted an invitation to attend the International Civil Aviation Organisation Assembly opening here on May 6 it was announced today. U. Saw Bau Gyi, Minister of Transport and Communications, will lead the Burmese delegation.

Hindu Law Committee Submits Report To Govt.

Questions In Upper House

NEW DELHI, April 11 (A.P.I.): Government were considering the feasibility of establishing a limited scheme of compulsory insurance against civil commotion and riots risks of factories and merchandise including foodstuffs, said Mr. Y. N. Sukhtankar, Commerce Secretary, replying to Mr. G. S. Motilal in the Council of State today.

The question of consulting provincial governments had not arisen at this stage the Government had no information regarding steps taken by any of the provincial governments to compensate loss of property from civil disturbances.

Mr. I. J. D. Wadely, Legislative Secretary, told Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan that the Hindu Law Committee had submitted their report to Government. The report together with the Draft Hindu Code suggested by the Committee would be published as soon as printed copies were available.

Some years ago, doctors discovered that lack of B Vitamins (a series of complex organic compounds) in the diet, is often the root cause of many common ailments.* Further research revealed that B Vitamins could be made in the laboratory. The discovery took America by storm. Millions took Vitamin B preparations, and felt better in health than they had ever felt before.

Now *Stan-B*, the famous Vitamin B preparation, is on sale in India for the first time. You need take only one tablet of this wonderful food-element a day, for *each* tablet of Stan-B contains a full day's supply of all the B Vitamins — and blood-enriching iron as well.

Add Stan-B to your regular diet. The handy package contains 30 tablets—30 tablets—30 day's supply. Available at all chemists.

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* If you suffer from any of these complaints you probably require — not medicine — but food elements missing from your regular meals.
Constipation . Poor Appetite . Nervousness . Digestive Troubles . Reduced Vigour . Insomnia . Mental Depression . Irritability . Sore Mouth and Lips . Skin Trouble.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 8, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 20, 1366.
Parsi: Avan 12, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m. Sunset: 6-55 p.m.
Hightide: 03-50, 17-56. Lowtide: 10-22.

To-day's Engagements

SATARA ZILLA MAHAR SEVA SANGH: Reception to Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Member for Labour, Government of India, at 7-30 p.m. today at Rasul Building, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Sri. Dinkar D. Desai will talk on the Economic Development of Karnatak at 5 p.m. today in the Wagle Hall, Girgaon, under the presidentship of Sri. V. S. Swadi.

NATIONAL WEEK EXHIBITION: Tagore songs by Bengali Mahila Samithi from 6-30 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. Music by Sjt. G. N. Joshi of His Masters Voice at 9 p.m. at Parsi Gymkhana Ground, Vincent Road. Dadar.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: 8th Annual Meeting at Sheth Anandilal Podar High School (Near Clock Tower) Santa-Cruz, at 4-30 p.m. today. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, will deliver a speech.

FOLK SONGS: Under auspices of Sanskriti Kendra, Shri Ratilal Vyas will recite Folk songs of Poet Kag at 5 p.m. today in the Blavatsky Lodge.

CASA D'ARTE: Mr. Y. K. Shukla will give a talk on My Reminiscences of Italian Art before Leaving for China as Government of India Scholar for the Study of and Research in Chinese Painting at 5 p.m. today at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, (opp: R.I.N. Dockyard).

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA: A programme of classical Vocal music 9 a.m. today and 12 noon, at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, near Congress House, in Honour of Seth H. N. G. Meckoni—(Patron) on the eve of his departure to U.S.A.

SAMASTA NAGAR PARISHAD: Public meeting at Laxminagar Hall, Khar, at 5-30 p.m. today. Mr. Jugatram Vaidya will preside.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in English by Dr. Bro. Samatanand on the subject of "Modern Problems and How to Solve Them" at 4-30 p.m. today.

AT Y O U TOMORROW: Brain's Bank at the Youths' Own Union YOU—tomorrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall.

WORLI TEMPLE ENTRY: Throwing open of the Panch Mukhi Hanuman Temple at Worli for the Harijans at the hands of the Hon'ble Babu Jagjivan Ram has been postponed.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL FORWARD BLOC: Meeting to condole the death of Kantilal Kapadia, former Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc, today at 2-30 p.m. at R. L. Trust Hostel Building, Opera House, since police permission was not granted for the meeting at Chowpatty.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, April 13.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Orchestral composition (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 D. K. Joshi Mangalwedhekar (Pakhawaj) 8-45 Rasmandal Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 9-0 Mukesh Chand (Ghazal Geet) 9-15 Thumri 9-20 N. S. Patankar: (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Natya Parampara (Feature by V. B. Ambekar).

12-15 p.m. Tarabai Shirodkar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Bal Gandharva (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Manikrao Thakurdas (Vocal) 4-50 Dilip-Kumar Dholakia (Thumri) 5-0 D. K. Mangalwedhekar (Pakhawaj) 5-15 Programme for Children (M) 5-45 Film Dhun on Clarionet 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kannad Songs 6-30 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 6-45 Mukesh Chand 7-0 N. S. Patankar (Vocal) 7-30 Tarabai Shirodkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 Pagar-no-Divas 9-0 News (E) 9-15 (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orchestra (Compositions of D'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: There will be showers at a number of places in the Bombay Karnatak, the Deccan and Mawal and at a few places in Khandesh, Marathwada, the Hyderabad Karnatak and in the extreme south of the Konkanpatti.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: A few showers in the Bombay Karnatak and Desh.

The bill to remove the social disabilities of Harijans passed by the Bombay Legislatures has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General.

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF LABOUR

Jagjivan Ram Explains Policy Of Central Govt.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member of the Government of India declared at a press conference here today that the amelioration of the working conditions of all categories of labour was engaging the serious attention of the Central Government. He stated that he was shortly introducing in the Central Assembly a bill to improve the conditions of commercial workers, which included bank clerks, shop assistants etc.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that he had a five year plan in hand for the welfare of workers and that several important bills — one of which was the Factory Amendment Bill— for the betterment of workers were being introduced in the Central Assembly shortly.

The Labour Member, commenting on the present labour unrest in the country observed that it was a natural outcome of a war of such magnitude, followed by inflation and high cost of living. He did not think that certain interested parties were solely responsible for the unrest. However, he felt that there were certain sections of people who were trying to create industrial unrest.

"Can Public Safety Bills be a remedy for labour unrest?", a journalist asked the Labour Member. The latter replied that it was useful for preventing workers from being misguided.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram admitted that wages of workers today were not satisfactory, but he would not subscribe to the view that the Government was inefficient in tackling the labour problem. Government was doing everything in their power to improve conditions of workers. Government was fully conscious of the urgency of the matter.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram laughed when a journalist asked him. "Does the Central Government intend to do anything towards the improvement of working conditions of Journalists?"

"It is not a thing to be laughed at, Sir," the questioner remarked rather indignantly.

"It is," asserted the Labour Member. "You are intelligent workers you can look after yourself". He avoided further pestering by declaring that "Commercial workers" would include journalists too and thus the new bill would help them too.

Commenting on Liaquat Ali's Finance Bill, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that experience had shown that high taxation need not mean better wages for workers. "The capitalist mentality is not easy to change" he said.

The Honourable Member said that the report of the Pay Commission was expected to be out by the end of this month. "We sent reminders to the Commission, but still the report has been so much delayed. Question: "Why did you not sack a couple of them?"

Mr. Jagjivan Ram declined to comment on the transport strike in the city. "I have not studied it" he remarked.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Public Meeting will be held at 6 p.m today (Sunday) on Chaupatty sands. Shri S. K. Patil President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Hon'ble Dr Rajendra Prasad and Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the Food and Labour Members respectively of the Central Government will address.

SARDAR PATEL TO ADDRESS MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), on Chowpatty Sands when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address.

A separate enclosure will be reserved for ladies and loud-speaking arrangements will be made at the meeting. Sevikas and volunteers are required to be present at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to make the necessary arrangements.

All-India States Peoples' Conference

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya, Acharya Narendra Dev, many other prominent leaders, guests from abroad and delegates from all over India will attend the Annual Session of All-India States Peoples Conference to be held at Gwalior (Central India) on April 18, 19 and 20. 1947.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO INDONESIA LEADERS

A public reception will be accorded to Haji Ageons Salim, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Republic of Indonesia and other Indonesian delegates to the Inter-Asian Conference, who are now in Bombay, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the National Week Exhibition grounds, Parsi Gymkhana. Vincent Road. Dadar.

"EMERGENCY" IN THANA DISTRICT TO CONTINUE

The Government of Bombay has renewed the proclamation of Emergency in the Thana District for a further period of one month from April 14, since the public tranquillity in the District continues to be disturbed.

MANGALRAO BHOIR TROPHY TOURNAMENT: Programme of Hu-tu-tu matches to be played today at Anjuman Islam High School Compound: (1) Shiviji M. Club vs. Shrikrishna V. H. Club at 8 a.m. (2) B. C. P. Naigaum (A) vs. Chatrapati K. Mandal at 10 a.m. (3) Shivshakti H. Club vs. Hind Yuvak H. Club at 9 a.m. (4) Bhutnath H. Club vs. B. C. P. Naigaum (B) at 9 a.m. (5) Winners of No. 1 vs. Winners of No. 2 at 3 p.m. (6) Winners of No. 3 vs Winners of No. 4 at 4 p.m.

The Government of Bombay has remitted the fine (if it has not been paid already) and the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Mr. N. L. Upadhyaya by the Divisional Magistrate of Karwar.

Soviet Asian Delegates In City

Today's Function At Aerodrome Cancelled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Due to unavoidable circumstances the plane bringing the Soviet Asian Delegates to Bombay arrived at the Santa Cruz aerodrome to-day (Saturday) afternoon. All the organisations in the city which had decided to send their representatives to the aerodrome to-morrow (Sunday) at 12 noon should cancel going to Santa Cruz.

The Kirgizian and Turkmenian delegations that arrived in New Delhi too late for the Conference have also arrived in the city. Most of these delegations from the eight Soviet Central Asian Republics are putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Bombay Friends of the Soviet Union have organised a joint public reception to welcome the Soviet delegates, on Monday (14th instant) at 6-30 p.m., at the Sunderbai Hall. The All-India Women's Conference, the Bombay Women's Council, the Art Society of India, the Forward Bloc, Students' Organisation, the Loksena, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Federation of Teachers, the Progressive Writers' Association, are some of the organisations participating. Col. Sokhey will preside.

Match Box Prices

The Government of Bombay has issued an order increasing the maximum price of match boxes, to be charged by a wholesale dealer in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, from Rs. 4-2-0 to Rs. 4-3-0 per gross of boxes containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 50 matches.

B.T., T.D., AND B.SC., EXAM RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the B.T. Examination of the University of Bombay, held in March, 1947.

FIRST CLASS NOS:—31 51 112 199 215 231 247 250 254 292 293.

SECOND CLASS NOS:—2 3 5 7 9 13 15 17 24 25 26 27 28 29 32 33 35 36 39 40 45 47 49 50 52 53 55 60 64 68 71 77 80 82 85 86 98 99 100 101 102 110 114 117 118 123 127 131 132 136 138 141 144 148 158 160 161 162 165 168 171 177 179 180 181 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 194 196 200 201 203 204 207 208 214 217 219 220 221 223 224 229 230 233 237 240 241 243 244 246 248 249 251 252 253 255 256 257 258 259 263 265 267 268 270 275 277 279 280 281 282 283 284 286 287 288 289 294 305.

PASS NUMBERS:—1 6 8 10 11 12 14 18 19 20 22 23 30 34 37 38 41 42 43 44 46 48 54 56 57 58 61 62 65 66 67 69 70 72 73 74 75 76 79 83 84 87 95 96 97 103 105 106 108 109 113 116 119 120 122 124 125 126 129 130 133 134 135 139 140 142 145 146 149 150 151 152 153 155 156 157 159 163 167 169 172 173 174 178 182 183 184 193 195 197 198 205 209 210 212 213 216 218 222 225 226 227 228 232 234 235 236 238 239 260 261 262 264 266 269 271 272 273 274 276 278 285 290 291 295 296 297 298 299 301 302 306 307 308 309 311 312 313 315 316 318 319 320 321 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 331 332 334 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 345.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY. NOS: 88 90 91 104 115 128 137 154 175 245.

PASSED IN PART II ONLY. NOS: 4 16 21 59 63 78 81 111 121 143 147 170 206 211 242 300 304 335.

The following candidates have passed the T. D. Examination:—

NEW RULES

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION: NO. : 79.

PASS NUMBERS:— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 49 50 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 67 68 69 70 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101.

PASSED IN PART II ONLY: NOS:— 26 32 33 48 51 52 66

PASS NUMBERS:— 102 104 106 107 109 110 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 120.

The following candidates have passed the B.Sc. (Tech.) examination:

First Class with Distinction Nos: 21, 29.

First Class Nos.: 4 8 12 13 16 17 18 22 26 27 30 31 44 45 47 50 51 53 54 55 57 58 60 61.

Second Class Nos.: 1 3 5 6 7 9 15 19 20 23 24 25 28 32 33 37 39 40 41 46 48 49 56 59 62 63.

Result of No. 35 is reserved.

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

1. The Byramji Ratanji Lentin Technological Scholarship (in Textile Chemistry) has been awarded to..... No. 13.

2. The Amelia Wife of Dr. A. G. Viegas Scholarship in Technology (in Chemical Engineering) has been awarded to.....No 21.

3. Sheth Rao Bahadur P. K. Kotawala Gold Medal has been awarded to .....No. 58.

The following candidates have passed the First Year B.Sc. (Tech.) German Translation Examination:

Numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 24 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 38 39 40 41 42 44 46 48 50 51 52 55 56 57 58 59 60 62 65 66 68 69 70 71 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82.

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11.00	Dep.	GWALIOR	Dep. 15.00
12.15	Arr,	DELHI	Dep. 13.15

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Liberation Of Asia Lies In Democracy & Socialism

Vice-Minister Of Indonesian Republic Tells Story Of Their Struggle For Independence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a reception given in honour of the Indonesian Delegation to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference, by the Friends of the Indonesia Association and Freedom Group, Haji Ageons Salim, Vice-Minister for External Affairs in the Republic of Indonesia, observed that the hope for the Liberation of Asia lay in the establishment of fully democratic and Socialist Governments in Indonesia and India.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, the Socialist leader, presided.

Haji Salim traced the history of the political and economic exploitation of Indonesia by the Dutch and also of the development of the national freedom movement to the present tremendous proportions. He pointed out that there was a striking similarity in the processes of imperial aggrandisement in Indonesia and India and also in the development of the national movements in both the countries.

Educated Indonesians, he said, were intellectually superior to the Dutch, who wasted much of their income on drinks. Indonesians under the influence of Islamic traditions, however, utilised the major portion of their earnings on the education of their children.

In passing, he referred to the unsuccessful attempts of the Dutch to put up the Eurasians against the people of Indonesia.

Proceeding, the Vice-Minister hoped that the dynamic consciousness of the Asiatic people would deal a death blow to the imperialism of the west and create a strong, united, free and democratic Asia.

Further, Haji Salim urged for a closer friendship and understanding between Indonesia and India. For this purpose he observed the Ministry of Information of the Indonesian Republic had opened their office in New Delhi.

Concluding, the Haji remarked that the world needed not only freedom from want and fear, but also freedom from greed.

Madame Sutiyah, the leader of women's movement in Indonesia, observed that the women of Indonesia too fought for the freedom of their country shoulder to shoulder with their brothers. She said that the Indonesian women were above any religious differences. She referred to the achievements of Indonesian women troops.

She observed that years of struggle had brought self-assurance and confidence to the women who did not depend on the men for their progress. The women could take up arms and he by the side of their men folk on the battle front. They could, at the same time, be leaders of Social progress. She also said that Social inequalities in Indonesia were not extreme and there were not the "very rich" and the "very poor". There was a feeling of fellowship and of mutual aid among all classes of people. The women played a prominent role in developing these characteristics.

Earlier, Professor P. A. Wadia welcomed the distinguished visitors.

Dr. Sultan Shahriar, the Premier of Indonesia, had before he left India sent the following message to the Friends of Indonesia Association regretted his inability to come to Bombay. He appreciated the services of the Association to the cause of the people of Indonesia and hoped that its continued efforts would strengthen the silken bands of friendship between India and Indonesia.

DR. V. G. RELE DEAD

Author Of "Kundalini"

We regret to announce the death, which took place in the city on Friday evening, of Dr. V. G. Rele, well-known local medical practitioner and for some time Principal of the National Medical College, Bombay. Dr. Rele was even more widely known as the author of "Kundalini", "Vedic Gods", "Yogic Asanas" and "Bhagavad Gita", which disclosed his deep interest in ancient Sanskrit literature, particularly that relating to Yoga. He leaves behind him his widow, five sons, a daughter and a large circle of friends and admirers of his books, to mourn his death.

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Conspiracy Against Interim Govt. In Frontier

Education Minister Exposes Methods Employed By Officials

NEW DELHI, April 12 (API): Active efforts were being made by certain interests in the Frontier to prevent the Interim Government from exercising any influence in tribal affairs on the north-west, it was alleged by Qazi Attaullah Khan, Education Minister in the N.W.F.P., at a press conference in New Delhi this morning. He also anticipated that the Constituent Assembly Committee on Tribal and Excluded Areas would encounter difficulty in contacting the real leaders of the tribes due to similar efforts.

Until and unless the Provincial Administration was closely associated with the Administration of Tribal Affairs, he said, difficulties would arise. The Administration of Tribal Affairs was under the control of the Governor-General and the policy was carried out by the agents of the Governor and Political Department officials. The situation was complicated by the fact that in most cases the same officer was responsible for administration in the Settled Areas to the Ministry and to the Governor-General for Tribal Affairs. This dual role naturally created difficulties.

Asked whether the Provincial Government were demanding the transfer of control over tribal areas to the provincial sphere, he replied that such requests had been made on several occasions, but he felt that there was too little time now before June 1948 for this to be practicable. Meanwhile, he added, consultation with the Governor meant nothing until they had a really effective role in the administration such as the appointment of political officers, for the Governor was jealous of his powers as agent to the Governor-General and scrupulously avoided any discussion with the Ministry on tribal matters. "We don't see eye to eye with the Governor on tribal affairs, but there is no immediate issue on which we have quarrel with him," he added.

The Constituent Assembly Committee on Tribal and Excluded Areas in the North-West, he anticipated, would find difficulty in contacting real tribal leaders as he felt that efforts would be made to see that they did not.

When pressed to state whether he felt that officials were not carrying out the policy of February 20 in the spirit of the statement, he said that he could not answer that question as it was hard to tell what was going on in the official mind.

LEAGUE AGITATION

Referring to the present Muslim League agitation in the Frontier Province, he asserted that the situation had never been out of control and that the extent of the disorders had been exaggerated. In fact so far as rural areas were concerned and where Red Shirt influence was great, there had been no trouble except in the case of four villages. The number of people in jail was around four thousand. This number was due to the fact that unlike in any previous agitations the leaders of the movement had not shown themselves in the foreground, but had pushed their followers forward to court arrest. He denied the charge that there were hunger-strikes or that conditions in the jail were bad. In fact, he said, the rations in the jail were larger than for the ordinary person. The leaders of the agitation were mostly landlords, jagirdars, who had been formerly closely associated with the Administration in one way or another and who had vested interests. That is why they had so much influence over their followers who were dependent on them either as tenants or in other ways. These people, he said, had powerful official contact.

MINISTRY WON'T QUIT

He said that the Ministry would not resign even should the Governor ask them to. For in tours that he had made in villages mass meetings everywhere had vehemently said "no" when asked whether they wanted the present Ministry to resign. While the present movement was naturally an effort to gain power, he felt that it was also largely communal. Only the Muslim League he said, wanted Section 93.

Finally he said that if Manki Mulla, now known as the Pir of Manki Sharif, had been arrested in the early stages of the agitation there would not have been very much trouble. But in fact the Political Officer even allowed him to address meetings in tribal areas in one case and sent him his car. When any Congressman tried to go into tribal areas he was put in jail.

Mehr Chand Khanna, Finance Minister, paid a tribute to the Red Shirts, to whom he said all Hindus and Sikhs were grateful for the relief they had given and the fact that they had made it possible for them to live their lives in peace and comparative safety.

PARTIAL TRANSPORT SERVICE RESTORED

Double—Decker B.E.S.T. Buses Plying About In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombayites heaved a sigh of relief today when for the first time after 20 days since the B.E.S.T. strike commenced, there was at least a partial transport service.

The familiar red and old gold coloured B.E.S.T. double deckers which were lying idle in their garages, were once again out in the City's streets this morning and many sun-scorched pedestrians rushed to bus halts to board them. Just about a score of these much-missed road-hogs were plying on the main routes today.

Police patrol lorries also moved about keeping a keen vigil as a precautionary measure.

The Emergency Transport Board, had in all 80 loaned private vehicles at its disposal today also plying on some of the more busy City traffic routes.

It is expected that from the response so far received by the Board many more vehicles will be available soon.

Move To Use Military Trucks And Buses

BOMBAY, April 12 (API): Mr. R. J. Rebello, Secretary of the Emergency Transport Board, told in an interview that the Board is doing its utmost to persuade the military authorities to place at the disposal of the public some of the army trucks and buses that are now lying at their depots.

The Government of Bombay, it is learnt, will make an official move in this direction to effect an earlier settlement in the negotiations with the Services authorities. This move on the part of the Emergency Transport Board, would go a long way to relieve the transport problem in the city, he said.

NEED FOR MORE SOCIAL WORKERS

Dr. Gilder's Call To People

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the Social Workers' Society's Conference on Public and Sanitation today at the Y.M.C.A. Hall Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Government of Bombay, observed that in providing medical relief to the people the activity of the State was limited to only what the people demanded and it was the primary duty of the social worker to educate the people to put pressure on the State for the provision of greater medical facilities.

Dr. Kumarappa presided.

Dr. Gilder said that formerly public opinion regarded medical relief of the poor as a charity but now it was looked upon as a necessity or public utility service to be given to all at the cost of the taxpayer. This change in their outlook had been wrought by the social worker, who had extended his activity to various fields of medical service and with his drive forced the Governments of many countries to follow in his footsteps ultimately and absorb these activities as part of the civil Government.

The speaker cited instances of voluntary work done in tuberculosis, leprosy, conservation of sight, etc. here and in other countries.

Dr. Gilder in the end praised the work already done but regretted the paucity of workers and exhorted the audience to infuse enthusiasm into their friends to come forward in larger numbers to help Government in organising public health.

Among others who spoke were Dr. Kumarappa, Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. N. V. Modak.

NEW DELHI, April 12 (A.P.I.: About 700 workers of the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantonment, went on strike today as a protest against the retrenchment of some workers.

MOVE TO RECOVER INDIA'S CULTURAL TREASURE

Maulana Azad On Negotiations With Whitehall For Return Of Antiquities

NEW DELHI, April 12. (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Member, announced in the Central Assembly today that he was in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on the question of return of Indian antiquities which were at present in England. He hoped to be in a position to make an announcement on the subject very soon

Maulana Azad, who was replying to the debate on the Antiquities (Export Control) Bill, said that the Government of India were taking all possible steps for the recovery of antiques that were in foreign countries. Most of these antiquities were in England and he was moving in the matter, but as soon as diplomatic relations were established with other countries, he would contact them too in this connection.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that for the last two hundred years India's material as well as educational and cultural wealth had been exported to other countries. It was essential firstly to stop by legislation any further export of these valuable symbols of India's culture and art and secondly to find ways and means of reclaiming the treasures which had already been taken out of the country. This Bill was being introduced to implement the former proposal.

The Bill, he explained, did not aim at preventing foreign students of Indian culture and civilisation for carrying on their studies. The Bill included a Clause permitting export under license from the Central Government.

Maulana Azad in this connection referred to two other laws, the Sea Customs Act and the Indian Monuments Act of 1904. The former Act made provision for confiscation of the article concerned or imposition of fine. The Education Member was of the opinion that no alternative should be allowed and the antique article must be confiscated. The present Bill went beyond the previous Acts. It widened the scope of the Indian Monuments Act.

Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. S. S. Sanyal, Mr. Amir Ahmed Khan and Mr Abdul Ghani Khan welcomed the measure which they hoped would check further drains of cultural antiquities from India.

Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel, expressed sympathy with the objects of the Bill, but thought the provisions had been framed too hastily. There was nothing in the Bill which differentiated between Indian antiquities and treasures of art and foreign art treasures—such as paintings, carpets etc.—which were already in the possession of people resident in India. Supposing when he left India he wanted to take with him these things, would he have to take out a licence for doing so? There were a number of other doubtful provisions in the Bill and he would urge the Education Member to postpone consideration until the next session.

MAULANA'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Maulana Azad informed the House that he was in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the return of antiquities now kept in India Office and very soon he hoped to be in a position to make an announcement about it.

Various Asiatic countries, Maulana Azad said had already enacted similar legislation. The Bill was not being introduced with a view to discouraging foreigners from carrying on research in India. The only aim was to see that the educational and cultural treasures of India were not treated as any other commodity that could be bought and sold in the market and that every tourist who came to this country with his pockets full did not freely change his money for these precious things. The Education Member visualised the possibility of India entering into a contract with foreign countries to get her co-operation in excavating relics of India's past civilisation and then sharing them with her.

CAN'T WAIT

It was wrong to say that the Bill could wait and that it was a hurried measure. In fact a Bill of this nature should have been passed centuries ago. The Government, he disclosed, had reasons to believe that a number of Individuals were carrying on negotiations for taking various valuable antiquities out of India and if this Bill was not passed in this session, Government would have to enforce it by an Ordinance.

Regarding export of sacred articles, Maulana Azad said that permission could always be got to do so. The Education Member assured the House that Government were taking all possible steps for the recovery of antiques that were in foreign countries. Most of them were in England and he was moving in the matter, but as soon as diplomatic relations were established with other countries, he would contact them, too, in this connection.

The Bill was passed.

MINERS' WELFARE

The House passed the Bill to make better provision for financing measures for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal mining industry.

The Bill gives powers to Government to raise the excise duty on all despatches of coal and coke from annas four to annas eight per ton. It is not, however, intended to levy this maximum rate forthwith and during the year 1947-48 it is not proposed to levy a total cess in excess of annas six per ton. Thereafter, with the further progress in the housing scheme, rates will have to be increased gradually and up to the maximum of annas eight.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Labour Commissioner, explained that out of this amount of six annas not less than one anna four pies would be set apart to the Housing Fund account and not more than four annas and eight pies would be given to the General Welfare Fund. These amounts had been fixed after careful examination of the needs of the housing programme and general welfare.

In the opinion of Government, says the statement of objects and reasons a target figure of 50,000 houses for miners should be the aim of the housing scheme in the coal fields and provision should be made for 15,000 houses to be completed before the end of the next financial year. The present housing conditions in the coal fields are extremely unsatisfactory and no other scheme can be given higher prioprity.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Labour) said that the Government of India had thoroughly neglected the question of wages and hours of work for miners. "You may provide good housing for the miners, but if the wages and hours of work are not satisfactory, you are not going to get the miners work in future."

Babu Ramnarain Singh (Congress) said that whenever a bill concerning Labour came before the Assembly, Government appeared to be full of sympathy for labour. But if we examined the actual condition of workers, we found that nothing was done. Government should take up this matter seriously.

Mr. S. C. Joshi said that it was not intended to make any grants to any owner or manager for welfare measures unless it was found that the workers would be at an advantage if such grants were made and that the employer would contribute very substantially for any of the welfare measures that he would undertake and for which grants were asked for by him.

The bill was passed with certain agreed amendments moved by Mr. N. V. Gadgil and an amendment moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi and supported by Diwan Chamanlal. Other amendments moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi were rejected.

SALT LAW AMENDMENT

The House referred the Finance Member's Bill to amend the Salt Law to a Select Committee.

Describing the removal of salt duty "as the removal of a psychological burden", the Finance Member pointed out that the repeal of the tax would have effect only for one year. It was necessary to take further legislative action in order to fulfil the intention of abolishing the tax altogether for all time.

The measures proposed in the Bill, the Finance Member explained, embodied a certain degree of nationalisation of the salt industry with this differences that it left scope for private enterprise. If the industry was left to private enterprise alone, there would not be much improvement in salt production. A special feature was the proposal to set up an Advisory Committee representing consumers of all classes to advise the Indian Salt Board proposed to be set up.

In reply to a question, the Finance Member said, he hoped to bring the Bill as reported by the Select Committee before the next session of the Assembly.

SIX BILLS DISPOSED OF

Today being the last day of the session, the House disposed of six other Bills in the course of an hour.

The House passed, without debate the Finance Member's Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act. Mr. Gokhale's (Secy. for Works, Mines and Power) Bill to amend the Indian Boilers Act, Sir Pheroze Khareghat's (Secy. for Agriculture) Bill to amend the Panth-Piploda Laws Regulation and the Health Secretary, Mr. Oulsnam's Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act.

The Labour Commissioner, Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bill, providing for fixing minimum wages in certain employments and the Defence Secretary, Mr. Bhalja's Bill to amend the Indian Army Act and the Indian Air Force Act were referred to Select Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru announced that since there was no time, he would move the two Bills standing in his name—the Bill to give effect to certain provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Bill to give effect to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations—only during the next session.

He also announced that the resolution standing in the name of the Home Member recognising the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice would also be moved only during the next session.

The Assembly adjourned 'sine die.

Hon. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India was given a warm reception at Juhu aerodrome, on Friday.

Central Assembly Adjourns

Nine Bills Disposed Of On Last Day

NEW DELHI, April 12 (A.P.I.): The Central Assembly adjourned 'sine die', at 5-10 p.m. today. On the last day of the Budget session, it disposed of nine bills.

The House passed the bill to control the export of antiquities the bill to make better provision for financing measures for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry, the bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, the bill further to amend the Indian Boilers' Act, the bill further to amend the Panth-Piploda Laws Regulation and the bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, and referred to Select Committees the bill to provide for fixing minimum wages in certain employments, the bill to amend the law relating to salt and the bill further to amend the Indian Army Act 1911 and the Indian Air Force Act 1932.

COUNCIL OF STATE

The current session of the Council of State will probebly terminate on Wednesday (April 16), says a press note.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND DRAW

LONDON, April 12 (Reuter): England and Scotland drew 1/1 in the Soccer International at Wembley Stadium, to-day.

Scotland led England by 1 goal to 0 at half-time.

F. A. CUP SEMI-FINAL

F. A. Cup semi-final replay played at Manchester: Burnley 1, Liverpool 0. (No score at half-time).

'DON'T STRIKE FOR STRIKE'S SAKE'

Jagjivan Ram's Warning To Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member of the Government of India, addressing a mammoth meeting under the joint auspicious of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh at Nare Park, Parel, this evening, warned the workers not to be misled by certain interested political parties and leaders, masquerading as champions of labour only to achieve their own political ends.

PRODUCE MORE GOODS

The Labour Member emphatically asserted that the need of the hour was more production of consumer goods for which there was an acute shortage. The present shortage of commodities affected more the workers than others and so he appealed to them not to fizzle away their productive energies in strikes at the slightest provocation. Mr. Jagjivan Ram conceded that the workers had full right to strike work to safeguard their legitimate rights, but he warned against strike for strike's sake without any aim or purpose.

He said he could not understand the criticism levelled against the Industrial Disputes Act which was of a far-reaching character and which even gave the workers the right to strike without notice, except in public utility services. Strikes in vital services had wide repercussions in the society also and so it was Government's duty to protect the larger interests of the community. By accepting arbitration he thought half the battle was won.

RURAL PEASANTS NEGLECTED

He regretted that many of those who professed to be champions of labour, had completely neglected the rural peasants whose lot was more miserable than the urban labourers. He felt that the lot of urban labour was closely intertwined with that of rural labour and unless the condition of the latter was improved they could not hope to better their lot.

Concluding Mr. Jagjivan Ram appealed to them to organise under a strong labour union and to rise up to the great tasks of reconstruction that awaited their country in the present period of transition.

Mr. S. K. Patil presided over the meeting.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram was profusely garlanded on behalf of many labour unions in the city.

Jodhpur To Join Consembly

NEW DELHI, April 12 (API): It is learn that Jodhpur State has decided to join the Constituent Assembly. The personnel of the State's representatives will be announced early next week.

SPECIAL SUBSIDY FOR BENGAL

Official To Visit Delhi To Re-open Negotiations

CALCUTTA, April 12 (APA): Bengal's Finance Minister Mr. Mohammad Ali, said to-day that a top-ranking official of his department will go to New Delhi to re-open negotiations with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Finance Member, for a special financial subsidy for Bengal.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan recently announced in the Central Assembly that a request from Bengal for a special subsidy of Rs. 90,000,000 had been denied.

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Wanted Agents to sell the limited number of forfeited shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., a regular dividend paying and biggest Joint Stock Concern in India dealing in Stocks and Shares. Apply sharp to Managing Director at "Share Dealers House", Calcutta. (1683)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern,—paying Dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (2961)

Wanted respectable and influential agents all over India to sell shares of Hindusthan Industries and Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Konia, Benares on satisfactory commission basis. (5498)

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons, The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal) (5394)

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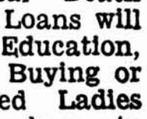

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 12.

The local cotton market was again quiet to-day with further nervous liquidation.

July opened at Rs. 438/8 and after improving at Rs. 438/12 declined at Rs. 436/8 on renewed liquidation. At this level there was cessation of selling and July recovered at Rs. 437/8 on short covering.

Later on there was renewed selling and July declined at Rs. 436. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	.....	436	0 0
I.C.C. Sept.	.....	443	8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1585 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, April 11.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
May	—	—	430
July	443	439	439
Sept.	452	448	448
Karachi 4F July	46-2-0	46-0-6	46-1-6

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 11.

May	.....	34.62—
May highest	.....	34.73+11
May lowest	.....	34.36—26
July	.....	32.75+01
October	.....	29.64—11
December	.....	28.83—10
January	.....	28.53—10
March	.....	28.38—10
Middling Spot	.....	35.37—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 11.

May	.....	34.46—
July	.....	32.64—01
October	.....	29.63—05
December	.....	28.84—02
March	.....	28.36—04
Middling Spot	.....	34.50—

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A well-known business magnate and industrialist of Bombay and Rangoon, is leaving on 17th instant on a business tour of the United States of America, Canada, England and the Continent on behalf of his Company, The International United Trading Corporation.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 12.

There was no forward business today on the Bullion Exchange as a protest against the decision of the Board. However some interested parties were reported doing some token business. The market being manipulated by professional bulls, the general feeling remains uncertain and quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	..... Rs.	165	0	0
Ready gold	.....	104	8	0
Sovereigns	.....	68	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 12.

The produce market was quietly steady to-day and after the recent decline there appeared scattered short covering. The general feeling still remains bearish. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 29/12. Coromandal at Rs. 29 and Bold at Rs. 28/12. Groundnut oil Bombay mills was done at Rs. 17/14, April was quoted at Rs. 17/6 and May delivery was quoted at Rs. 17/10, Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 25/14 and April/May delivery business was done at Rs. 25/8. Satna was quoted at Rs. 25 and small seed at Rs. 24/14, Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 18/14, Castorseeds May delivery business was done at Rs. 130/3. Ready Railway receipts were quoted at Rs 28/6 and Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs. 26/10.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 4th April, 1947:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	681,05,96,000
Time Liabilities in India	347,70,67,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	35,45,11,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,24,01,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	63,80,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	75,48,30,000
Advances in India	459,37,76,000
Bills discounted in India	21,34,97,000

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 11.

May 2.58-3/4 to 2.59-1/4.
July 2.17 to 2.17-3/4.
September 2.11-1/2 to 2.11-1/2.
December 2.10 to 2.10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, April 11.

American Telephone & Telegraph	164-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	30-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-5/8
Chase National Bank	33-5/8
Sinclair Oil	15-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	54-5/8
General Electric Co.	34-3/4
General Motors	56-7/8
Ingersol Rand	117
International Nickel	31-5/8
National City Bank of New York	37-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-1/8
Texas Corporation	58-3/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	98-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	69-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	19

NEW YORK READY SEEDS UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, April 11, (U. P. A.): Prices of seeds on the ready market remained unchanged today.

In the pepper futures market, black pepper closed 100 to 200 points lower but no sales were reported. Stocks in licensed warehouses were reported to have totalled on March 31, 1947, 5,540 bags compared with the previous month's total of 919 bags, marking the first sharp rise since the outbreak of the recent war. March receipts amounted to 4,759 bags whereas withdrawals were only 210 bags which traders said emphasized the slowdown in consumer buying in the past seven weeks.

Closing prices included: May 42 nom.; July 39 nom.; September 37 asked; October 36 nom.; December-January-March 35 asked.

VICEROY'S ASSENT TO BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL BILL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Industrial Relations Bill which was passed by the Assembly at the Poona Session has received the assent of the Governor General.

This was one of the announcements made by Mr. K. S. Firodia at a brief sitting of the Legislative Assembly, before the current session of the Assembly was prorogued.

Before reading out the Governor's order of prorogation Mr. Firodia read out communications from the Legislative Council, about the passage of various bills by that body. Since that house had made no amendments in the bills as passed the Assembly had no business before it.

The Industrial Relations Bill which received the assent of the Governor General and is passed into law from April 9, the date of assent, is a comprehensive piece of legislation which will replace the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act of 1939. Its operation will obviate the recourse to certain provisions of the Defence of India rules which is at present made in relation to various labour and other disputes between employers and employees.

Being a subject on the concurrent Legislative list, it could not become law without the consent of the Governor General.

The session of the Assembly which has just been prorogued has had 46 sitting days since it first met on February 10. Although the normal debating time of each day was fixed at four hours and a half, the actual time has varied from well over 13 hours on the famous occasion when the Public Safety Bill was passed at a night sitting (March 19-20) to the last day's sitting which lasted less than ten minutes.

During these 46 sitting days the Assembly considered and passed the budget which in terms of the rising curve of expenditure on nation building departments like Education, Agriculture and Public Health, represents a revolutionary departure from the budgets of the past. In addition, the Assembly also handled a heavy legislative programme almost bewildering in its scope and variety. They ranged from making minor verbal changes to introducing far reaching changes in the social life and structure such as is contemplated in the Hindu Divorce Bill.

Further Collective Fines

Further collective fines amounting to Rs. 9,450 have been imposed by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the following four localities in connection with the recent disturbances, in the City as under:

Rs. 1,395 Tayeeb Building, Fanaswalla Building, Salebhai Baldiwalla Building and Mohamedbhai Yusufbhai Building, at the junction of Doctor Street and Bapty Road, Dongri; Rs 6,900 Abdul Husain Jiwaji Lokhandwalla chawls, A to H Blocks and Alimahamad Valimohamed Building (Artix Timber works), Bapty Road, Nagpada; Rs. 390 Building Nos. 30 and 53 Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhonie; and Rs. 765 Dongarsi Laxmidas Building No. 70 Kabibai Trust Building, Bardan Gally, Pydhonie.

Plan To Nationalise Mines

NEW DELHI, April 12. (A.P.A.): The Government of India announced last night that it was formulating a mineral policy contemplating the nationalisation of the country's mines, and said that the question of atomic energy was being dealt with by a special committee.

The establishment of a central bureau of mines was planned, the announcement said, together with measures to ascertain from the provinces and Indian States the steps necessary to bring about nationalisation.

"There is a general recognition of the urgent necessity of ensuring the maximum production, conservation and utilisation of minerals in the national interest" the statement said.

HOME GUARDS BACK FOR TRAINING

The Director of Publicity, Home Guards, Greater Bombay, writes:—

After rendering nine days' service the recently instituted Organization of the Home Guards who were helping the Police in the recent disturbances, have been withdrawn from duty in the Bombay Streets, since peace has now been restored to the city. They will now revert to their training with the rest of the number.

During the time they were on duty an average of 130 served daily with an aggregate of 350 Officers and men.

Special ex-Army Instructors are being engaged to expediate the training of the Home Guards so as to complete the first part of it before the outbreak of the rains. Parades will be held daily from Mondays to Fridays.

LION'S LATEST

INDIA'S STRUGGLE

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It is a survey of the Struggle of INDIANS against the FOREIGN intruders during the course of the last five thousand years. The Author brings the reader through the course of History to the Present-Day Struggle for Independence and the proposed formation of the New Constitution through the Constituent Assembly in India.

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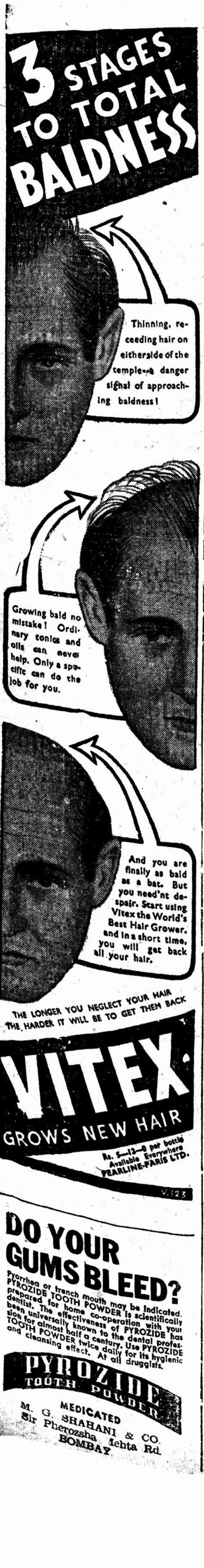
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ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics— At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

SUCCESS STORY

Next week will see the simultaneous release at the Majestic and the Super, of Mehboob Productions' ANMOL GHADI. The picture starrs Nur Jehan, Surendra, Suraiya and Zahur Raja.

The life story of MEHBOOB, who has both produced and directed the picture, reads like a fairy tale. Born about forty-two years ago of a poor family of Baroda, he had a hard childhood and a still harder youth taken up in the perpetual struggle for mere existence. Nothing daunted by the blows of fate, the lad of twenty-four found his way to Bombay round about 1929.

Lured by the film world, the young Mehboob joined the Imperial Film Company as an extra and managed to win more and more featured roles. Within two years he made the grade, and played the third important role in the Sagar talkie THE ROMANTIC PRINCE which starred Zubeida and Master Vithal.

His initial success did not satisfy the ambitious youth. He was determined to blossom out as a director. His chance came with Sagar's JUDGMENT OF ALLAH. From then on, he went from strength to strength with such films as JAGIRDAR and MANMOHAN.

HIGHER AND HIGHER

With his direction of National Studios' WOMAN, Mehboob climbed higher up the film ladder, becoming a Producer-Director with such fine films as ROTI and SISTER. The boy who had braved many hardships, had grown into one of our top-notch filmmakers, the seal to his amazing perseverance and success being set by the floating of his own concern, MEHBOOB PRODUCTIONS under which banner he made TAQDEER, HUMAYUN and the forthcoming ANMOL GHADI.

From poverty to power is the best description of the life of the intrepid Mehboob who is the latest to trek to the U.S.A. with his wife Sardar Akhtar, an actress of consummate skill whose retirement from the screen is indeed a sad loss to the industry.

If any ambitious film aspirant finding the tackling of his objective a hard row to hoe, should read this, I hope he will be heartened by Mehboob's success story—not a matter of mere luck but of grit and courage.

DIZZY FIGURES

Time was when films were made and sold for a song. But that was almost three decades ago. Today we live in an era of expensive film budgets. Take a glance at these:

Rank's CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA cost £1,250,000; GONE WITH THE WIND: £800,000. SINCE YOU WENT AWAY: £750,000; NIGHT AND DAY: £700,000. —

To cap them all, comes DAVID O. Selznick's DUEL IN THE SUN with a budget of no less than £1,500,000.

This Western story, from the pen of Niven Busch, is supposed to surpass such remarkable old-time Westerns as CIMARRON and THE COVERED WAGON. It contains a rare galaxy of stars old and new.

Among the new ones are JENNIFER JONES playing the part of a half breed, JOSEPH COTTEN and GREGORY PECK cast in the role of a despicable character for the first time in his meteoric screen career. Among the old stars, one finds such names as Lionel Barrymore, Lillian Gish, Walter Huston, Otto Kruger, Herbert Marshall, Sidney Blackmer, Harry Carey and Tilly Losch, the dancer. —

On his ambitious production, David O. Selznick expects to make no less than £7,000,000 profit in the U.S.A. alone!

This is up to date, the most expensive production to emerge from Hollywood. Let's await the results.

WORTHY VENTURE

I am pleased to note that a unit which calls itself ORIENTAL FILMS LTD., has undertaken the making of a documentary called THE COW SPEAKS.

The cow, though considered sacred in this land, is by no means as well looked after as elsewhere. The documentary will point out the causes that have led to the deterioration of the animal and the best means to develop the cattle wealth of India by improving the breed of cows and thus ensuring better milk supply.

The film will reflect the contrasts between the old dairy farm methods of keeping cows in dingy, smelly and filthy sheds and model farms where cleanliness is the watchword and in which veterinary hospitals are an important part of the whole set-up.

The Government of India it is reported, has promised its full support to the making of this documentary which is being undertaken by N. A. Sharwani, the General Manager of ORIENTAL FILMS LTD. and the Vice-President of the India Cattle Protection Committee.

Here is a film venture in the field of documentaries which deserves every encouragement.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (English Pictures) and Saturday (Indian Films)

7 Killed In Police Firing In Rangoon

RANGOON, April 11. (A.P.A.): Seven persons, including one woman, were killed and several others seriously injured when the police opened Bren gun fire on a mob of 500 who attempted to loot stocks of rice being transported by Government in rivercraft to Bassein town in the Burma Delta, it was reported here to-day.

The report said that the mob, headed by women brandishing lethal weapons, attempted to board the rice boats from country craft.

Claiming they were starving, the mob demanded that the rice be handed over to them and threatened violence otherwise. The police guard after firing a warning round into the air, fired to disperse the mob, the report said.

Jap Vessels To Be Divided Among Big Four

WASHINGTON, April 11. (U.P.A.): Two hundred thirty-nine smaller Japanese naval craft will be divided equally among the Big Four Allies after being disarmed, the United Press of America learned to-day.

Members of the State, War and Navy Departments co-ordinating committee said the surviving Japanese battleships, carriers, cruisers and submarines had been ordered to be scrapped or destroyed, including one battleship, four carriers, four cruisers and 51 submarines

Russia, China, Britain and the United States will receive equal shares of 239 useful smaller craft from destroyers down, for which they will draw lots.

GRADY SWORN IN

India Should Be America's Important Market, He Says

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuter). Mr. Henry F. Grady was sworn in tonight at the State Department as the first United States Ambassador to India.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and Assistant Secretary of State Mr. John Peurifoy witnessed the simple ceremony held in the diplomatic reception room. Mr. Grady was handed letters of credence addressed to King George Sixth which he will present to the Viceroy, Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

Mr. Grady afterwards told reporters that he would be interested in everything he could do for United States business in India. "There are great possibilities for trade between our two countries over a period of time", he said. "We have things India wants and they have many products we can use"

The Ambassador who expects to arrive in India on June 20 added "India should be one of our most important makets and our most important sources of goods".

He will see President Truman on Monday and expects to leave Washington at the end of the week.

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Caravan

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE FAMILY

PILICON FOR PILES

"A GREAT HUMANITARIAN"

TRUMAN'S TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT: WALLACE'S WARNING AGAINST "RUTHLESS IMPERIALISM"

KANSAS CITY, April 12. (Reuter): The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was described as a "great humanitarian" by President Truman in a broadcast speech tonight commemorating the second anniversary of his predecessor.

'The inscription on the simple memorial of pure white marble in the rose garden in Hyde Park told only that the man whose body lies there was born in 1882 and that he died in 1945", President Truman said. "But there is another and greater memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt which tells a fuller story.

"That story has been told to me a thousand times. I have seen it in the eyes, and I have heard it in the words and I have read it in the hearts of men and women all over the country.

"It is the natural human response of people everywhere to something in the character and personality of Franklin Roosevelt. It is the response to his understanding and his sympathy for suffering."

"RUTHLESS IMPERIALISM"

MANCHESTER, April 12 (A.P.A.): Mr. Henry A. Wallace, speaking on the second anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, said today that "the Roosevelt spirit of joyous service to the future of all mankind" is alive in the United States and will rise again.

In a public speech, Wallace coupled praise for the late President with a declaration that his successors have launched America on a course of "ruthless imperialism" at a cost, he declared, higher than Americans will or can pay.

"The 25,000,000 Americans who voted for Roosevelt," the former Vice-President said, 'still live and work in America. Some of them refused to vote Democratic because they believed that the Democratic administration had stopped fighting for progress. They have not become Republicans. They are waiting for leadership today."

Wallace said that Roosevelt's death left the progressive forces in America weakened and divided."

"I know," he said, "that the Roosevelt spirit of joyous service to the future of all mankind was never so needed as it is today. But I know also that his spirit is alive in millions of Americans todal It is alive and it will live again."

Worked For World Prosperity

U.P.A. adds:—Henry Wallace speaking, on the second anniversary of the death of Roosevelt, at Manchester said:

"He did not believe Communism was another form of Fascism. He did not lie awake at night in fear of Socialism. He reflected on his own plans for a better world."

Wallace said Roosevelt told him America and Russia could learn much from each other—that Russia could learn from America about civil liberties and individual rights and America could learn from Russia about social and economic planning.

He described the conversation during which, he said, Roosevelt told him "in the long run relationships between governments is not very important. It is relationships between peoples that matter. The American and Russian peoples are friendly and, if they remain friends, peace will be secured."

"Today, the Government and Congress are controlled by men who believe that in a world in which Communism and Capitalism live side by side there is little hope of peace," he said.

"They believe Fascism and Communism are similar evils and that the United Nations is doomed to failure. They believe in using American power to organize the world against the U.S.S.R."

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, who arrived by air in Bombay on Saturday noon, was given a reception by the B. P. C. C.

'Labour Condition In City Not Satisfactory'

Jagjiwan Ram's Appeal To Capitalists To Satisfy Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala, the Mayor entertained to tea Hon. Dr. Rajendra Babu and Babu Jagjiwan Ram on Saturday evening at the Municipal Corporation Hall. About 225 guests were invited which included the Ministers to the Government of Bombay, ex-Mayors, Municipal Councillors and officials of the Bombay Municipality.

The Mayor in welcoming the distinguished guests drew a narrowing picture of the food conditions in the city and appealed to Dr. Rajendra Prasad to stave off the conditions in the city by a generous contribution of the food quota to the Province.

B.E.S.T. STRIKE

Referring to Hon. Babu Jagjiwan Ram, he said, that he was the Minister of Labour and as such Minister for all troubles in India (laughter). In the strike of the B.E.S.T. employees, the Mayor said, the Government of Bombay had exercised a lot of patience. The workers were badly advised and now the patience of the public too was exhausted and he hoped even now the strikers would be rightly advised to accept the adjudication.

FOOD SITUATION

Hon. Babu Rajendra Prasad then replying said a few weeks ago the Prime Minister of Bombay Province and Mr. Dinkerrao Desai had come to Delhi to acquaint him with the acute food situation in Bombay Province. In response to their invitation, he had come to Bombay now to study for himself the real situation. He assured the Mayor that there would be no partiality to any province and every province throughout India would be treated justly and fairly. If it was not due to the rationing and control of foodstuff the condition of the country would have become like 1940 and 1943. The Burma rice which was stopped so long will be started coming and he hoped other articles from other Provinces too will be supplied. But until the new harvest, he could not say much at present.

LABOUR CONDITION UNSATISFACTORY

Hon. Babu Jagjiwan Ram then said he noted that the Labour condition in the city was not satisfactory. The wages paid to the workers were also not satisfactory. It was the duty of the capitalists to see that the workers were satisfied as contended labour meant prosperity to the capitalists. In regard to the B.E.S.T. strike he hoped that public opinion would be aroused and point out the strikers that they were going the wrong way. Personally he assured on behalf of the Government that he would see that the condition of the Labour is improved.

Mr. Sabawala then garlanded the distinguished guests before they left the hall.

CONTROL ON WHEAT & RICE TO CONTINUE

Rajen Babu Promises To Save Country From Famine

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, speaking at the Taj this evening declared that in view of the shortage of supply of foodstuffs in the country it was not possible to lift at present controls on foodgrains like wheat and rice.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was speaking at a reception given in his honour by Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, M.L.C., President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Among those present were Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, and his team of Ministers, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C., Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and leading members of the mercantile community in the City.

CONTROLS

The speaker said that Government did not regard controls as essential. It was out of sheer necessity that they had to be imposed. Government were watching the results of lifting control on oil. From Bombay and other places reports had come that the price of oil had gone down and that it was available in greater quantities. Reports from other places were still awaited. If Government found that the results were encouraging controls on some other articles would also be lifted.

INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he had come to Bombay to study the food position of the province personally. He would do all in his power, he added, to relieve the people of the scarcity of foodstuffs. But a heavy responsibility lay on the people also. For increased production their wholehearted support was needed. And in fact it was only increase in production that could save the situation.

Referring to the political problems of the country he said that if the Muslim League was bent upon carrying through the division of India there was nothing to prevent the division of the Punjab and Bengal also. Division of India would be harmful for both the Hindus and the Muslims. But it was his firm conviction, he added, that Muslims would suffer more than Hindus. The Muslim League at present was not prepared to look at the problem from this viewpoint. But the truth would dawn upon it sooner or later.

GIVE FAIR WAGES

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, observed that it was better if employers sought accommodation with their employees before they resorted to strikes, and gave them fair wages. In Labour crises Government could not take a partial attitude. It would be constrained to interfere both with labour and their employers.

Earlier Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi thanking Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jagjiwan Ram on behalf of the commercial community of Bombay made a plea for the removal of controls on all the subsidiary commodities except essentials like food grains.

ALL QUIET IN AMRITSAR ON SATURDAY

(Continued from Page 9.)

reduced to 16 hours from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m.

"NO DANGER OF RECRUDESCENCE"

LAHORE, April 12 (API): Sheikh Karamat Ali, M.L.A., member of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee who returned to Lahore yesterday, after a four-day tour of the riot-affected areas in the Campbellpur District, in an interview expressed the opinion that there was no danger of a recrudescence of trouble in North-Western Punjab.

SITUATION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 12 (API): Two decomposed bodies were found to-day near Badarpur, 11 miles from Delhi by the Mehrauli police. They are stated to be bodies of two persons who were missing near Badarpur, about a week ago.

A motor workshop in Paharganj was set on fire last night by some miscreants, but it was soon brought under control.

COURTS PICKETED

PESHAWAR, April 11 (API): Muslim League volunteers picketed courts in Abbottabad, Haripur, Swabi and Mansehra yesterday. They also picketed the police station of Garhi Habibullah. In Mardan, Muslim Leaguers picketed courts and office of the P. W. D. A procession was organised in Kohat which was dispersed by the police with a lathi charge. Some persons were slightly injured.

CALCUTTA, April 12 (API): Two persons died and four received injuries in incidents in the city to-day, according to figures furnished by the Relief and Welfare Ambulance Corps at 7-30 p.m. There was a case of arson in a north-eastern part of the city.

The Corps rescued 34 persons from disturbed areas of the city to-day.

15 ROUNDS FIRED

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bengal, issued the following press note at 9-30 p.m. to-night.

"After midday 8 cases were reported from Calcutta. Although some of the incidents were of a serious nature the situation remains under control and drastic action was taken by the police. In the evening there was another case of bomb throwing. 9 arrests were made on the spot. 16 arrests were made in connection with the bomb incident reported earlier. The police fired 15 rounds on two occasions. One person was killed as a result of police action. In addition to firing 18 arrests were made following an incident in which a bustee was set on fire.

CURFEW FOR 10 DAYS

SERAJGANJ (Bengal), April 12 (API): The Sub-Divisional Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. for 10 days within the Municipality, imposing curfew between 10-30 p.m. and 5 a.m. and closing tea stalls between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.

NOAKHALI SITUATION NOT SO BAD

Suhrawardy On Mahatma's Statement

CALCUTTA, April 12 (APA): Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said to-day: "The situation in Noakhali is not so bad as portrayed by Mr. Gandhi." Earlier this week, Mahatma Gandhi wired to Suhrawardy from New Delhi saying he was receiving "doleful wires about increasing lawlessness in Noakhali."

The Chief Minister's observation, which he did not elaborate, followed to-day's closed door conference with Noakhali District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Divisional Deputy Inspector-General and the Divisional Commissioner, the Chief Minister had another conference with these officials yesterday.

NEW MADRAS PORT TRUST CHIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Major Venkatram has been selected to officiate as Chairman of the Madras Port Trust I learn. With his appointment there will be Indian Chairman of Port Trust for Bombay, Karachi and Madras.

MOUNTBATTEN MAY PRESENT NOVEL SOLUTION

GROWING EXPECTATIONS IN POLITICAL CIRCLES IN LONDON

London "Times" Urges Congress To Reaffirm Acceptance Of Cabinet Mission's Plan

LONDON, April 12 (Reuter): The 'Times' strongly urges the Congress, to reaffirm its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan as the first step towards getting it reinstated as the accepted working design for a new India.

"While there is no disposition in political circles to demand any precipitate action by the new occupant of the Viceroy's House, there is growing expectation that Lord Mountbatten will soon be in a position to propose some novel solution for the constitutional and communal deadlock which still impedes India's advance to full independence", says the 'times.'

"In so far as this expectation, natural as it is, obscures the responsibility now placed squarely upon Indian shoulders by the British decision to transfer power by June 1948, it may hinder rather than help the Viceroy in overcoming the difficulties of the transitional period. But it has at least the advantage of affording to all parties an opportunity for serious reflection on the present state of the country."

"It may possibly provide the means of inducing Mr. Jinnah to accept the Cabinet Mission's plan for fear that the process of partition may be carried so far as to destroy any prospect of effective Muslim participation in power at the centre."

The 'Times' continues: The Congress Party have accepted the Cabinet Mission's plan and its interpretation by the British Government last December. They would be well advised to reaffirm this acceptance in emphatic and unambiguous terms in return for which they would be entitled to the assurance that the Muslim League will respect the position of the Sikhs in the Punjab and the Hindu majority in Assam when the constitutional assembly splits into its provincial groups.

"The recent revival of partition schemes for the Punjab and Bengal may provide them with the means to strike a bargain with the League upon both matters. If they can do so, the Cabinet Plan will once more become the accepted working design for a new India. Indian states are using their influence to support it. There are still difficulties to overcome."

STABILISING FACTOR

"But one and all accept the Cabinet Mission's plan, recognise the status of the Constituent Assembly and are ready to use their influence in support of ordered progress towards Indian independence. There are grounds for believing that the States may become a stabilising factor in the critical days ahead. While they carefully hold aloof from the present quarrel between the Congress Party and the Muslim League, they are determined to prevent the virus of communalism from infecting their own politics and will do all in their power to encourage any concordat which seems to hold the prospect of a Hindu-Muslim understanding", the Times concludes.

Mahatma Sees Viceroy Again

NEW DELHI, April 12 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi had another interview with the Viceroy today before leaving for Patna.

Prior to his departure for the Viceroy's House at 11-40 a. m., he had talks with the Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Dr. P. C. Ghosh.

MAHATMA LEAVES DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 12, (API): Col. De La Fouge, Chief Secretary, Frontier Government, called on Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving this evening for Bihar by the Howrah Express.

ANOTHER ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT SHIP?

JERUSALEM, April 12 (APA): Government sources in Jerusalem yesterday declined to comment on reports in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv that another illegal immigrant ship with 2,200 Jews aboard was approached Palestine waters.

One Government spokesman, however, did say "They will be coming in dozens now".

It was disclosed that facilities for detaining illegal refugees in Cyprus had been enlarged to take about 25,000 possibly in anticipation of an influx during good sailing weather.

International University Of Non-Violence

Dr. Kalidas Nag Prepares Plan

CALCUTTA, April 12 (A.P.I.): Plans for an international university of non-violence have been sketched by Dr. Kalidas Nag, Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Calcutta University, in a statement in connection with the recent session of the Asian Conference.

Dr. Nag has appealed to all well-wishers of mankind, on the solemn occasion of the Asian Relations Conference, to co-operate in instituting such an university on an international basis, "an organisation worthy of the land of Gandhiji."

"It should be an unpretentious but living and functioning centre of research with non-violence as the very basis of human society" says Dr. Nag. 'Humanistic studies and social sciences would naturally form the two main pillars of this international university."

400 BIHAR 'REBEL' POLICEMEN IN CUSTODY

PATNA, April 11 (A.P.I.): A little over 400 'rebel' policemen in the province who are alleged to have been actively connected with the recent police strike are now under custody. Charge sheets are being drawn up against them. Five prisoners were tried and convicted under Section 29 of the Police Act for insubordination and more trials will take place on April 16, it is learnt.

20,000 REFUGEES IN PATIALA STATE

PATIALA, April 11 (A.P.I.): More than 20,000 refugees have so far arrived here in camps opened by the Patiala State authorities.

Noakhali Situation Serious

CALCUTTA, April 12 (A.P.I.): The Noakhali situation is really serious, says the President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr. N. C. Chatterji, in a telegram from Chaumuhani.

Mr. Chatterji had been deputed to study the situation on the spot by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.

Mr. Chatterji says: Trouble is spreading east of the railway line. Houses were raided, looted and burnt on Wednesday night in villages east of Chaumuhani and inmates assaulted. One is in precarious condition in hospital. No arrests have been made nor have steps been taken yet. The reports of Mr. Pyare Lal and Kanu Gandhi corroborate that of Mr. Satish Das Gupta, specially that of economic boycott and intimidation by persons recently released and absconding accused.

15 Killed In Amritsar Rioting

AMRITSAR, April 12. (A. P. I.): Casualties in yesterday's rioting, registered at the Civil Hospital till 10-45 p.m. were 15 killed and 32 injured. Nine men and a woman of the injured had gun-shot wounds, while the others are believed to have been wounded by sharp-edged lethal weapons.

The police and the military, besides being on picket duty at various strategic points, have been regularly patrolling the city and the civil lines. The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and other officers toured the whole city.

A nocturnal drive in the city by a Special Correspondent of the Associated Press of India showed that except for a few watch dogs, not a single person was on the roads.

Four Killed In Muzaffarabad

MULTAN, April 11 (A.P.I.): Four persons including a woman were found dead near Muzaffarabad, five miles from here. The bodies have been brought here for post mortem examination. Police are investigating.

The special police staff is investigating into the happenings in Shujabad Tehsil. One hundred and twenty persons have so far been arrested, on charges of murder, loot and arson. Stolen property worth Rs. 20,000 has been recovered.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED BY NEW INSECTICIDES

Although it is common knowledge that typhoid and malaria kill thousands yearly, it is not generally known that these dread diseases often are spread by the fly and mosquito.

Science has now developed a deadly insect-killer in DDT—a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, the killing power of DDT persists long after being applied. One of the most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on doors, ceilings and other surfaces. After this has been done, the DDT will remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT is simple in its action: after DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and die. While long-lasting in effect, DDT is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast-acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

Using a pyrethrum spray to get rid of insects quickly and a 5% DDT spray for long-lasting protection gives the home complete freedom from harmful insects.

These 2 Insecticides Sure Death to Insects
MADE IN U.S.A.
FLIT
Surface Spray
CONTAINS 5% DDT
FOR SPRAYING
WALLS CEILINGS
AND OTHER SURFACES
DRIES AND LEAVES A FILM THAT
KILLS
FLIES · MOSQUITOES
ROACHES · BED BUGS
MOTHS · ANTS
CONTAINS 5% DDT
FLIT
Kills
CONTAINS PYRETHRUM + SYNTHETIC COMPOUNDS
To be sure you get FLIT SURFACE SPRAY, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy FLIT, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.
For long-lasting protection, use FLIT Surface Spray
For quick killing power, rely on FLIT

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR INDIAN CRICKETERS. 'PAT', THE SOLE SELECTOR! AMARNATH'S DIFFICULTY. ARMCHAIR CRITICISM. A VITAL NECESSITY. AMATEURS ONLY. TRAINING IN EUROPE. DESTINATION OF AGA KHAN CUP. SURPRISES IN WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

I am sure everybody will appreciate the Board of Cricket Control's move to give an intensive training to the All-India team prior to their departure for Australia. Such experts in the game as Col. C. K. Nayudu, Prof. D. B. Deodhar, Homi Vajifdar and Bahadur Kapadia are said to have agreed to lend their services for the purpose. It is also likely that the services of a coach with experience of Australian cricket may be engaged to give the boys all the tips they need for fighting the Kangaroos in a creditable manner. Let us hope that this training and coaching in Poona will stand our players in good stead during their strenuous battles.

'PAT,' THE SOLE SELECTOR!

Presiding over a prize distribution ceremony at Matunga the other day, Vijay Merchant, the Indian skipper for the Australian tour, is reported to have said that during the last England tour the Indian team was selected by the Nawab of Pataudi alone for every match. This is a strange story. It beats me how the Board of Control left this very difficult task in the hands of a single person—knowing full well that 'Pat' was unacquainted with the abilities of all the players.

AMARNATH'S DIFFICULTY

Vijay has, however, done well to get such a Committee appointed by the Board of Control. Amarnath and Mushtaq Ali will help him to form the team for each match. This will not only save the skipper from any charge of favouritism on his part, but the combined wisdom of all the selectors would be able to produce a solid bloc avoiding weaknesses which may not be apparent to one or the other.

Now the question which has been agitating the minds of many people is whether Amarnath would be able to make the trip to Australia at all in view of his professional engagement with a Lancashire League Club. It seems that the latter is insisting on the fulfilment of his contract. I hope the Board of Control will see its way to settle the matter amicably. Our team will be seriously handicapped if it is deprived of the invaluable services of Amarnath in every department of the game.

ARM-CHAIR CRITICISM

Some of our arm-chair critics are bewailing the decision of the All-India Football Federation to send a team to England next year to participate in the International tournament. Somehow or other they have got the impression that Indian soccer is still in its infancy and needs to be spoon-fed for many a decade to come. This idea is wholly wrong may be gauged from the fact that Indian teams have given superlative displays against all foreign teams — not excluding the British professional side under Tommy Walker.

If they failed to defeat their foreign opponents, it was not because of their inferiority in the matters of ball-control and positional play but because of their inherent defect or weakness in shooting at the target.

It is not unoften that our teams hold a commanding sway over their foreign foes, but fail to run home the advantage by frittering away their scoring opportunities by sheer dilly-dallging. This is a serious defect no doubt. But it has nothing to do with lack of ability.

A VITAL NECESSITY

Then it must be remembered that these foreign teams and players have a vast fund of experience behind them. A part from the coaching they have received at home during the early part of their career, they have gained a lot of experience by watching top class football in their own country, but playing in different lands and climes

Our players on the other hand are innocent of systematic coaching and training. Then they have rarely been abroad — and never been to Europe. So their knowledge and experience have been limited. Unless and until they are sent to Europe, they will not be able to improve their games further.

AMATEURS ONLY

Let us also stress here that our players are not going to measure their strength with the professional stalvarts of Britain or any other country in the World Competition. They will play only against amateurs whose standard of play is not much higher than ours. The Europeans will, however, have the advantage of their strong and robust physique which they exploit as much as the technique of the game. Our players not being of the same physical calibre, will have to depend mainly on their skil. There again they have several difficulties to surmount. It is not the question of boots which worries me because I know almost all our leading players can play with boots as well as they do with bare feet.

TRAINING IN EUROPE

Even supposing that we send across only those players who play with boots on always, I am afraid they will not fare very well. It is not because that they are not up to the mark, but because the cold, rain, and slush —to which they are wholly unaccustomed—would act as a severe handicap to them. just as our cricketers suffered last year. How can you expect them to master these difficulties on a single visit? Still they should not deter us from our objective. We will have to send our team in good time to get themselves acclimatised and be trained for the serious fights by an experienced coach. If we keep our men co-oped up at home, they will never reach the world class.

DESTINATION OF AGA KHAN CUP

The Aga Khan Tournament has reached the penaltimate stage. By the time these lines appear in print, the final match will be on the card. Surprising as it may seem two local teams are among the last four and they are the "Times of India" and the Catholic Gymkhana. The latter got in more by luck—walk-overs, for instance—than by sheer force of merit. It will not be at all surprising if they are severely trounced by the Pressmen when they meet, as they have improved tremendously with the progress of the tournament.

The other semi-finalists are the Spartans from Rawalpindi and Kamla Club from Cawnpore. From the displays of both these teams, it can be safely predicted that the Pindi team would not only conquer the Cawnpore men but carry away the trophy to the Punjab without any difficulty. Any way Bombay will be represented in the final. And that should rouse the local fans to a high pitch of enthusiasm and expectation.

SURPRISES IN WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The Tommy Emar Gold Cup for women has passed off almost unnoticed this year—unlike last season when it was inaugurated in a most successful manner. May be, it is due to its collision with the interesting stage of the Aga Khan Cup. This tournament also provided some surprises. Both the League champions, Bombay Greys, and the runners-up Bombay City were eliminated by the Lusitanians and the Proctors respectively. It is rather dangerous to forecast the result when the fair sex is engaged in a battle royal, but Pansy Thomas is not likely to surrender the Y.W.C.A. flag without going to the last ditch! It remains to be seen who gets the vocal support from the stands most.

Is It True?

That the W.I.F.A. has given a decent burial at last to Summersgill's fantastic proposal to import a British coach on a fabulous salary of Rs. 18,000 per annum?

That they may, however, appoint another Britisher at the nominal remuneration of Rs. 1000 per mensem?

That Bill Humphreys of "Trades India" may the recipient of this humble offer—of a part-time job?—which the ex-pro. will not mind accepting in these days of high prices and higher black-market rates?

That the Cooperage bosses have decided to select booted players only for the next Inter-Provincial Tournament?

That barefooted players may now approach President Brandon to supply them with boots free of charge as they cannot afford to pay for them?

That Brandon may confer the order of the Boots on them instead, as that may be more convenient for him?

That the Soccer Lords do not mind losing to barefooted teams, as boots are dearer to their hearts than mere victories in the National Championship?

That the Dual Policy of boots-cum-bare-footed play does not appeal to them, as it is against their hidebound ideas of soccer?

That the W.I.F.A. rulers are determined to produce footballers of the British rubber-stamped variety in Bombay—by importing dyes from England, if necessary?

That they would professionalise soccer at the Cooperage in the near future—to give the local boys a fair chance to fight the Europeans on equal terms?

That they may import all the playing conditions of Britain—including hail, snow and cold,—so that our players may be well acclimatised to them?

That they may ban the Dual Policy, as they cannot appreciate its usefulness—having never touched the leather spheroid in their lives?

That bare-footed football may be similarly outlawed, because the Europeans—do not like to be licked by the naked feet?

That professional football may be the order of the day, because the amateur footballers of India do not compare favourably with the professional players of Britain?

That the money for the purpose will fall from the heavens when Brandon and Co. send their petitions and prayers upwards?

That Jehangir Patill has already written a special series which may be adopted at the next committee meeting?

Science Survey

(From Our London Correspondent)

A French scientist has a new recipe for Atom Bomb. In a quite British laboratory the scientists have produced a new fabric which will delight the ladies. Russians think smoking is good not for you but for plants. If you are fifty it is not good for you to have too many dollars, say American doctors.

Atom Bomb Recipe

Atom is the first love of scientists. In many countries experiments with atom are going on. Frederic Joliot Curie, Nobel Prize winner for discovery of artificial radio activity, has a new recipe for atomic bomb. Writing in "The United Nations World," Dr. Joliot-Curie suggested that a ball of Uranium 235 might be divided into two halves. each below the critical size which would explode in nuclear chain reaction. "Place these hemispheres weighing. say 66 pounds apiece. at the two ends of a cylindrical tube. One hemisphere is fixed, the other mobile, so that an explosive charge placed behind it can cause it to slide swiftly into contact with the other half. Between the two, a source of emission of rapid neutrons constantly bombards with neutrons the plane surface of the fixed hemisphere!! Dr. Joliot-Curie suggests that this neutron source might be derived from a small amount of the radio-active element, polonium which would give off natural alpha rays to bombard a quantity of the light element berryllium--known as glucinum—to the point where it would give off neutrons. You can form some idea of explosion if you remember that the explosion of one kilo of uranium is equivalent to 300 tons of the most powerful explosive.

New Fabric

British scientists have discovered a new fabric. It is neither nylon nor rayon. It has the best of the both. It is called Terylene and is made of ethylene, glycol and other coal products. The new fabric, it is claimed, looks elegant is easy to wash and easy to dry. It can be heated eliminating the necessity for ironing. It resists moisture. But it does not dye easily. And that is what is giving a headache to the inventor Fabric will undergo many more experiments before commercial production is started.

Smoke Fertilization

Smoking may be bad for human beings but is good for plants. This has been proved by Soviet scientists. Plants, as everybody knows, breathe carbon dioxide and smoke is calculated to increase carbon dioxide. What the Russians do is to funnel the smoke into a reservoir from where by means of pipe it is taken to hot house of shrubs and vegetables. Experiments have shown that as the result of "smoking" plants flourish and quality of fruit improves. At the moment at a state farm in the neighbourhood of Moscow an installation is being elected to "fertilise" the atmosphere breathed by plants occupying an area of 1,500 square metres of enclosed soil.

Your High Blood Pressure

If you are fifty and have not much money, you should be thankful, so says New York physician Arthur Fishburg. Half a million Americans die annually of circulatory diseases, high blood pressure and hardening of arteries. A convention from all over the States was recently held at which the matter was discussed. Various theories were advanced but it was conceded that high blood pressure was largely due to people taking rich food. Animals were recently fed on concentrated chlesterol, fat substance found in food, and it was found that this resulted in hardening of arteries. But doctors did not agree that the cutting of sympathetic nerves in cases of high blood pressure was essential.

Who Is Looney?

American Doctor Gregory Zilboorg at the American Academy of Science complained that present day psychiatry did not possess satisfactory definition of mental illness. To illustrate he told a story: A scientist was recently asked for a definition of a "well-adjusted person" (not even slightly peculiar). The definition: "A person who feels in harmony with himself and who is not in conflict with his environment." It sounded fine, but up popped a heckler. "Would you then consider an anti-Nazi working in the underground against Hitler a maladjusted person?" Dr. Zilboorg withdrew the first half for him. Many persons in "perfect harmony" with themselves, he pointed out, are in "distinctly pathological states."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kallpur. M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika, 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P. O., Madras.

Let us talk it over —

The fanfare and hectic activity are over with the conclusion of the Asian Relations Conference at Delhi, so eminently presided over by Sarojini Naidu. Her enchanting personality and flights of imagination were very essential to rouse the hopes, feelings and fervour of people speaking different tongues but all aiming at a common high goal.

Before us now lies the huge task demanding patient spade work—a task of studying and understanding the economic, political, social and cultural life of the different countries of the continent. And for that purpose a Provisional Council has been appointed.

India could not have chosen a better person than Rani Laxmibai Rajwade (along with Pandit Nehru who is unanimously elected the President of the Council,) to represent the country on the Provisional General Council. Rani Rajwade will, in fact, be the only woman member on that body and there's little doubt that women of Asia, fallen on evil days, will get their deserts through her efforts. Rani Rajwade or to use the more informal name, Tai Rajwade, by which she likes to be addressed, may not have the charm or glamour of a Kamaladevi or Vijayalaxmi. But she has about her an unmistakable sense of dignity and humility which come through experience alone.

Born and brought up in an aristocratic family, she inherits from her revered parent, Sir Moropant Joshi, a zeal for social work. In the early years of the century, when in the prime of her beauty and youth, her decision to become a medico caused a storm in the dovecotes of Hindu orthodoxy. As such, she has paid the price to become a pioneer of women's education, rights and social reforms. In spite of her connections with the princely order in later days, she is democratic in her ways and outlook.

Just as her 'high connections' never hindered her social work similarly too, her non-partisanship should not deny her the opportunity to play her role in the future scheme of things. It was of course in recognition of her social work and abilities that she was appointed the chairman of the Women's Section of the National Planning Committee. The women's section has done a masterly job of fact-finding and constructive suggestions relating to women's problems under her able guidance. Tai Rajwade on whose greying hair age sits so lightly is not just a social zealot but she is also endowed with a great artistic sense and genuine love of culture. Even a casual visit to her beautiful, boat-shaped house at Koregaum Park in Poona makes one keenly aware of her colourful personality even if 'Tai' is away from the home—as she often is.

* * *

The other day I happened to walk into one of the big European-owned stores in the city. I could never have thought of purchasing a sari in such a place. Yes, one could get any amount of lovely material, in all shades, for making a sari. But when my companion suddenly flew to another corner leaving me alone with all manner of jars and containers I was surprised to see the salesgirl displaying a most exquisitely embroidered net sari to a Parsi buyer. Naturally I too was drawn by the net, shedding its lustre on the glass-topped counter. The sari was approved and packed off with the lady who drove away in a brand new limousine.... And I kept on wondering to myself—"are those Americans going to beat us in our art and industry of sari-making as well?" We may buy cars and Dakotas from the Yankees but let's maintain our own in saris and 'dupettas.' Will our cloth and silk merchants take heed before it's too late?

—*Leela.*

Let Me Hold The Baby

By "A Father"

I've just had five days in sole charge of my baby son. Father and son are doing well.

But what a fus beforehand.

I've come to the conclusion that women hardly trust their husbands even to hold the baby. Yet most fathers would welcome a few hours alone with what is after all, their child as much as its mother's. Speak up, men. Surely I am not the only one.

It is not as if there were deep mysteries to master. Surely men are as capable round the house as women have proved themselves to be in a factory. The same sort of careful skill is needed in both places. So I suggest that as a mother knows how to knock in a nail or oil a machine, a father can change a nappy or feed a baby.

Commonsense Way

Like most things in life, it is merely a matter of knowing how in the commonsense way.

I began my session at an easy part of the day-the afternoon. Boy had slept from eleven-thirty to half-past one, ate all his midday meal, and was ready for amusement. At that particular time his mother went off to catch her train. So I set to with the amusement business. Not so difficult in the case of a one-year-old who cannot walk or talk. A supply of paper for tearing is the main thing.

Later, I took him out in the pram, well wrapped against the cold, but sitting up enough to see what was going on. And along the way I talked to him. For, as I see it, he is a human being even if he doesn't yet speak words.

With tea time my troubles began. First to harden by heart against his cries as he objected to being left alone while I was brewing-up in the kitchen. Then, secondly, to get him to eat and drink seriously.

You see, in all our previous meetings I have fulfilled the role of jester, tickle-me-toes, and general playfellow.

Game Of Meal

So now Boy's instinct was to make a game of the meal. Throwing the bread came first, followed by spilling the milk, then rolling in the chair. I could have wished weakly for my wife but as I had assured her so often that everything would be all right. I just had to grin and pick up the bread.

We played till suppertime. Then more cries because I left him. And more games as I stripped and washed him. Operation Nappy was fairly easy, for we double the folded square once and pin on each hip.

There was a slight objection to bed, so I warmed the cotpillow (as I sometimes like by own warmed) and the night passed quietly.

Faced with our first whole day together I realised my son would have to supply some amusement for himself. As he ignores his soft toys and doesn't think much of bricks, I dug out half a dozen old magazines and a pile of cigarette packets. They proved an outstanding attraction.

One Mad Scramble

By a short head I had his breakfast ready and the fire blazing before he woke. Then it was one mad scramble. Boy up-pyjamas off-washday clothes on-into chair-milk drink-porridge to eat-before the food grew cold.

At this point I decided to leave him to a tearing time in his play-pen. His mother leaves him so while she does the household chores. I hoped he'd absorbed the routine. Luckly he had. We took our 'elevenses' together, did a little pram shopping, then midday bed for him.

Then came a problem. With his dinner ready should I wake him or let him sleep on? Well, I compromised. I gave him another fifteen minutes while I ate my own meal and then called him. I say 'called' because I did call. Remembering how once I woke him by touching him and how startled he had been.

So without much meso I spooned his dinner down.

Teething Troubles

The rest of the day went easily. Then the night broke in clamour. Teething trouble, of course. Of which all the funny jokes are about, with parents walking the floor at midnight. What does commonsense do here? Even if my heart had been hard enough and my ears deaf enough to ignore his cries, there are the tenants of other flats who do not care to hear a baby cry, itself to sleep.

So out he came, cheering up at once, to have his nappy changed and take up temporary quarters in my bed. Five minutes of soothing, a warm drink, and then the application of adult cunning. From a sitting position I lowered the pillows so that he sank gradually to almost horizontal.

When he was sleepy in this attitude it was the work of a few minutes to scoop him up in a blanket and transfer him to his cot. Here there was a struggle, so I cupped a hand over his eyes to make him shut them-and, lo, paternal ingenuity won most of the night's sleep for us both.

Tiny Troubles

The next two days went so easily that I wondered why women with one child make so many difficulties.

But then the tiny troubles began. A button off here, a tape loose there, washing slow to dry, the general baby tumbles to be comforted.

Apart from the comfortings I treated my son as I would a piece of expensive machinery. With care, attention, and frequent overhaul.

I tried to put myself in his place when he cried or refused his food. Useless to ask him questions at this age-as I've noticed some fond parents doing. Although it is possible to diagnose some wants and discomforts from the tone of his cry, it is not an infallible method so far as I found.

A Routine

Before my five days solo were up I had developed a routine that allowed me to exist as an independent body. All meals I managed to have first, preferably while Boy slept. This made it easy to give him the necessary attention without either of our plates getting cold.

I divided the baby clothes wash into two periods a day. Mornings while he played, and evenings when he was abed.

My chief difficulty has been to rid him of the idea that I am just a playfellow. I would hazard a guess that that a good portion of 'Unmanageable' children grow from this notion that fathers are solely for fun and not to be taken seriously.

All the same, I got a lot of fun with my five day lesson in being left to hold the baby.

FILM MUSIC

(Continued From Page 4)

rity.' Faced by the demand for the cheap, and by "the cry of anguish against highbrow art, the artist and art—lover withdraw into their own exclusive shell."

THAT INFINITE VARIETY!

One cannot help being amused by the queer justification and ingenuous arguments of the film—champion who finds infinite variety and charm in the film—songs but finds classical music "limited"! The shifting of wazan in a film-dadra (on to the 1st and 4th matra) or the tablawala playing in the dugun-laya of the geet with occasional silence are enough to entrance him, after hearing classical music for a few years, he discovers the art as well as his patience exhausted. And he loses interest because according to him the varieties in ragdari music are "precious little."!!

If that were the case, why are the ancient ragas and even the antique compositions (of Tansen, Adarang, Sadarang Manarang and others) still as popular as when they were originally composed? Why do classical audiences still clamour for old rags like Darbari, Miyan-ki-Malhar Todi, Bihag, Bageshri etc. even though they must have heard these very rags and probably the same "cheez" umpteen times. The other day when a certain audience clamoured for some rags which they had heard several times from the same ustad, the latter was amused—"Don't you ever get tired of hearing the same rags from me again and again? Now, don't say I am repeating the rags on my own–you force me to—".

AGE CANNOT WITHER

The reason is obvious. Of Indian classical music one can aptly say:—"Age cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety." No two musicians can sing one rag exactly alike and no musician can sing the same rag in the same way at two different times. That is why we never tire of hearing the same rags over and over again — even from the same musician (if the musician is sufficiently good).

The scope for originality and individuality and the need for inborn knock and extempore inspiration are, in fact, the unique features which *make Indian classical music so great, so endless and so different from (as well as superior to) any other music anywhere in the world.*—If by hearing rag Asaveri for some time, listeners could "have heard all possible renderings and variations of it"—then none of our ancient rags could have stood or survived these centuries of repetition and 'exhaustion.' Most of the popular classical ragas (like Asaveri, Jaunpuri, Bagesri, Behág and Shankara) are being broadcast from the A.I.R. Stations day after day repeated, by and yet we again and again switch on our radios eagerly to hear the same ragas for the "n"th time. The inexhaustiblity, unrepeatability and endless variety of classical music are what precisely have helped it to survive all these centuries of chequered history—This integrity is what precisely film-music lacks. Hear the machine—like repetitions of film-geets by hot favourites at conferences. You could as well be listening to their records of those songs. As for the words of the songs the less said about them, the better. Any word that comes into the head of the composer and fits into the tal of the song is incorporated into it.

Obscenity, vulgarity, cheap sexiness, exhibitionism, maudlin sentimentality — nothing is taboo for film-music.

Some recent songs, however, have proved too much even for the film-producers themselves—for instance, the song beginning with "More jobna ka dekho ubhar" in *Mun-ki-jeet* which was 'hailed' as "the most vulgar song heard during the last ten years."

THE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

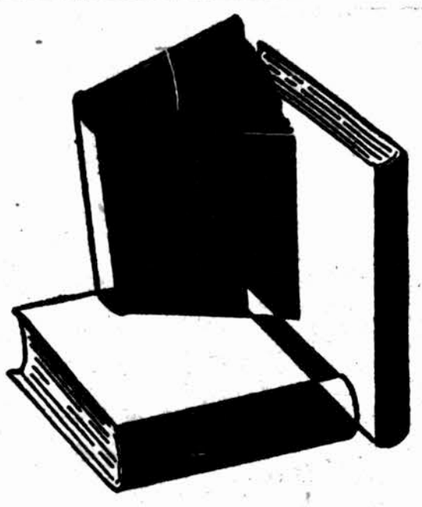
Genuine music-lovers, of course, are not fanatical enough to be unable to appreciate Saigal's 'divine, and hauntingly, captivating voice' Kanan's lilting one Khurshid's appealing one Pankaj Mullick's compositions or R. C. Boral's orchestra "No music-lover can help being wafted away by Saigal's voice which, it may be admitted, has been the envy and despair of many classical singers. The New Theatres has always given us really first—rate light music, and evolved a beautiful blending of Eastern and western enstruments and orchesrral principles.—Their background-orch orchestral—tunes are effective and melodious. Special mention must also be made of that wonderful combination—of *Boras orchestra, P. Mullick's* compositions and *Saigals* voice. These have combined to give us a bit of *superb film-music* we can be quite proud of—music which haunts us by their tunefulness, emotional appeal and simple beauties. But *there is only one 'New Theatres' and there will never be another Saigal!*

For every captivating song from the New Theatres, there are hundreds of jarring and cheap songs from the other studios. Out of the 2000 songs which are let loose on the world from film-studios, how many are remembered for more than a few months (or at the most, years)? Some of them catch the film—fans' ears for a time (remember the songs of "Basant" or "Kismat"?) —but very soon, they are relegated into the limbo of forgotten things like faded, discarded mistresses whose painted glamour has faded off and Withered away.

PITY FOR THE ILLBORN.

Most of these geets are still-born. Few of them catch the ear, many are forgotten the moment after they are heard. Others die young. Few film songs have managed to retain their popularity for a length of time (Saigal's songs and a few others being exceptions).

That is why classical music views film-music with tolerance and pity. Like wind they come, like water they go." Geets may come and geets may go but ragdari music will go on for ever. One is the music of the hour, the other is the Music, of all time. Meanwhile, while the craze lasts, let the film-fans get whatever stuff ("sensuous cheap" or whatever else) they crave for and any number of them.



The Unholy Mess

NISI DOMINUS—by Neville Barbour —pp. 234, Published by George G. Harrup & Co. Ltd., London and Bombay. Price 8/6.

Many books have been written on Palestine during the last quarter of a century. Command papers, pamphlets, Commission Reports and other official and unofficial publications, presenting different and partisan viewpoints, have filled the book-shelves of the students of Middle East history increasingly. Short, well-documented and without taking sides, Mr. Neville Barbour, has proved convincingly how the Mandate for Palestine was misconceived in the disturbed conditions after the war of 1914-18 and how the Mandatory Power, working under the duress of the Jewish Agency, in Jerusalem, mishandled the situation and lost opportunity after opportunity of averting disaster after disaster. The author has brought out forcefully the fact that the Zionists, when they were using the words Jewish "National Home" really meant to mean "Jewish State" and this they wanted to achieve at any cost and by every means available to them. Every page of the book and every quotation in it are so telling that no honest person can come to any other conclusion but that the Arab had a very unfair deal and that the time had now come when old mistakes should be rectified the Jew put in his proper place and peace established in the Holy Land.

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Congressmen And Socialists

"CONGRESS STRUGGLE" by Ganpat Rai, Price Rs. 7|4.

"Congress Struggle" covers the glorious period of Indian history from 1936, when India was dragged into the war to 1946 when the Cabinet Mission arrived in India. Mr. Ganpat Rai has done his work ably and conscientiously and students of contemporary affairs will find all the salient facts gathered here in a detailed and documented manner. The major portion of the book ends with the climax of the Quit India struggle and the incarceration of our national leaders. The last three chapters dealing with later events are rather too sketchy and seem intended only to bring the book up-to-date. While the book is of great help the narrative is confined only to "the orthodox and official aspect of the Congress struggle during the period under review," as Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar points out in his introduction. The author can reply, of course, that it alone formed the dominating theme of those stirring times.

"HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS SOCIALILST PARTY" by P. L. Lakhanpal, Price Rs. 3|8. Both published by National Publishers and Stationers Ltd., Lahore.

As far as the reviewer is aware, this is the first book dealing with the CSP—now only the SP—apart from the Party's own publications. It deals with the origin, growth and ideals of the Party, though one vaguely feels that one is confronted here more with official resolutions and paper programmes than with the record of any actual, constructive work. One hastens to add, of course, that the Socialist leaders rendered yeoman's service in keeping the flame of the 1942 struggle alive for a long time. While leaders like Jai Prakash Narain are entitled to our respect for their heroic suffering, one feels that the Socialist Party is not as broadbased as it should be. It does not command the backing of the workers or masses in the measure it should and it almost falls between the two stools of the Congress and the Communists. It may however prove the bridge between the two powerful ideologies represented by these two parties and its historical significance is thus unquestionable.

—N. G. JOG.

Nagpur Times Independence Special

The "Nagpur Times", though comparatively a junior in the field of Journalism was marked out by the bureaucracy for special treatment as 'unfriendly press' during the last movement. It has struck and taken many a blow in the cause of Indian freedom, and from this point of view, its 'Independence Special' is welcome. This special issue has drawn unstinted encomium from Congress Premiers of various provinces. Veteran economists like Manu Subedar, G. L. Mehta figure among top contributors. The biographical section contains an article on Nehru by Fenner Brockway, pen-picture of the Frontier Gandhi by Humayun Kabir and "My last interview with Netaji" by Sardul Singh Caveesher. Quite a number of articles appears on the Indian States problem by authoritative writers. The special number is priced ten annas to be within the easy reach of all.

Tales Of Bravery

Russian Vignette—(The Bookman, 63 Dharamtola Street, Calcutta).

This neatly printed volume is a collection of tales translated from the original Russian. Ilya Ehrenburg heads the list. Another famous author included in the eleven who contribute the short stories is Mikhail Sholokhov. These are tales of unique peasant bravery in resisting the German sledge hammer onslaught during the last war. They are an eloquent tribute to the courage, resourcefulness and patience with which the common people in the invaded portions of the Soviet stood up to face the attack.

L. G. KHARE.

India-England, Cricket Visits

"INDIA-ENGLAND CRICKET VISITS 1911-1946"—By S. K. ROY. Published by "Illustrated News", 203-2B, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 9.

The Indefatigable Mr. Roy, Editor of the "Illustrated News" Calcutta deserves to be highly complimented on the publication of his latest effort "India-England Cricket Visits." He has undoubtedly taken great pains to collect all the details in regard to the various tours between England and India from 1911 to 1946. This is the best reference book produced by anybody in India or England so far. It is neatly printed and well-illustrated too. All those who can afford the price, especially cricket clubs, should possess a copy of this invaluable production.

J. C. M.

JUST OUT

OUR HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM—A SOLUTION

BY R. B. ANDHYARUJINA

with a Foreword by **Prof. P. A. Wadia** **PRICE RS. 1/8.**

As the author is one who belongs to neither of the two great communities, he can legitimately claim to have a detached view in the suggestions that he has to offer for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. This brochure is an introduction to and an exposition of a formula which is the best constitutional solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem as conceived by the author and is based on the critical study of the constitutions of all democratic countries of the world, with particular reference to our special conditions, as to our needs and aptitude. The scheme submitted by the author breathes this spirit, and at the same time leaves nothing to chance, conventions, or the goodwill of any one particular community. It renders Pakistan superfluous and the further partitioning and 'contonizing' of India out of place in this scheme. Above all, it takes account of the existing distrust among the major communities for one another and effectively removes the apprehension that one community would dominate over another. The formula proposed in this brochure might well go forward on its message of hope in these days of darkness and gloom.

NEW BOOK CO., LTD. 188-190 Hornby Road, BOMBAY

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

At the first meeting of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, held recently in the Premier's Chamber, at the Bombay Secretariat, our President, Shri B. G. Kher, welcoming its Members, observed that he was pleased that after all the constitution of the Balkan-ji-Bari was prepared and passed on an all-India basis. He said that he was glad that more and more persons were taking interest in this children's organisation, and he hoped that soon there will be a net-work of Balkan-ji-Bari Centres throughout the whole of India.

Besides the President, Shri B. G. Kher, the following office-bearers were elected for the current year: Vice-Presidents—Lady Monijeh R. Masani and Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani; General Secretary—Shri Shewak Bhojraj; Treasurer—Shri Durlabhji Khetani; Assistant Secretaries—Shri Harbhai Trivedi and Shri Ram Motwani.

The National (All-India) Headquarters were fixed at "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, where all communications in connection with the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari may kindly be forwarded.

* * *

THE LATE DR. S. L. MEHTA

The Balkan-ji-Bari regrets to announce the sad death of Dr. Shankarlal L. Mehta, who was a silent Worker of our Ghatkopar Branch, by heart failure, the other day.

Balkan-ji-Bari is a great Brotherhood—indeed, a big Family, by itself. And the Doctor's children Saroj, Hansa and Narendra, who are known to all the children of Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, and to every Worker of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, may rest assured that we all are their sisters and brothers, and that we shall do all we can to prove serviceable to them.

To these children and to Shrimati Hari Behn (the Doctor's widow)—who is yet another enthusiastic worker of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari,—we offer our heartfelt condolences in their sad bereavement. May the soul of the departed one ever rest in peace!

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

A reception was accorded to Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, ex-Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and President of the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference (which was held at Karachi in 1941), on his return from the world tour, and a farewell was given to Shri Somabhai Bhavsar, an old Balkan-ji-Bari enthusiast, on his proceeding to Mombasa (Africa), by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari recently. On this occasion all Balkan-ji-Bari Branches in Bombay and Suburbs were invited. Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy gave a short account of the Children's activities in other countries, and Shri Somabhai Bhavsar gave a recital of his own children's songs. The function terminated wiht children's taking light refreshments.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai, a well-known Congress worker of Ahmedabad. He was much impressed by the cleanliness and discipline of children. In aspeech, full of humorous anecdotes, Dr. Desai advised the girls and boys to take exercise regularly and to maintain good health always. Shri Babubhai Vaidya also narrated a story to children.

At Bhuj Cutch, the Balkan-ji-Bari children went on an excursion to Trayambakesh, near Mahadad. They took their own rations and cooked the food themselves. Professor Dhanu Kaka of Baroda was their chief guest.

Rajkot Balkan-ji-Bari children also went on an outing to the "Talao."

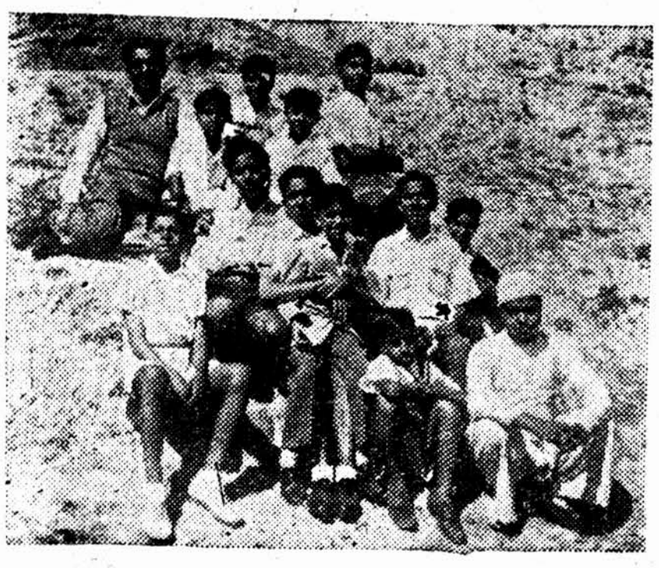
What did the other Balkan-ji-Bari Centre do? Please do send us your reports regularly for publications.

Some friends from Lahore wrote to ask if there was a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Lahore. Yes, there is a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Lahore, and at many other places throughout the country. Let boys and girls join these centres to feel as happy as possible and to retain their happiness.

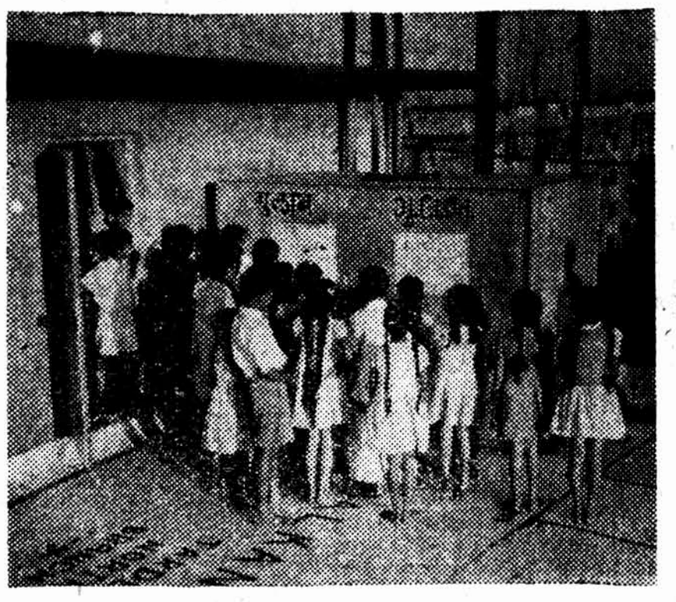
Wherever you are, you can join the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars from DADA—"Gulistan", KHAR —Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



Members of the Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari on an outing in Borivli Suburb.



Children of the Tardeo North, Balkan-ji-Bari enjoying their Wall Newspaper "GULAB."

"Vandals Had Been Here!"

(Continued from Page 3)

gone, though diesel oil and coal supplies have not been touched.

The expedition photographer has taken pictures of the destruction and littered condition of the American base, which we will submit later. The nearly derelict state of the buildings will delay our occupation of them for at least 30 days.

Whose Guilt?

Let me give a chronological listing of other visits to this base in so far as I am aware of them:

In 1943, two years after we were evacuated by air the Argentine gunboat 'Primeiro De Mayo' visited the Base. They claim they were at our camp for two and a half hours.

In 1945, the U. S. Government received from the Argentine navy a large quantity of scientific equipment which had been brought back. I undertook to return this equipment to various Government bureaus on behalf of the Department of the Interior.

In a note to the U.S. State Department in September 1946, the British for the first time indicated that they were and had been on Stonington Island. There is some confusion about how long the British have been here. Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador in Washington, implied to me that they had been here since 1944.

On our arrival here, Major Butler told us that one Argentine and two Chilean ships had visited the island this summer; That one of the Chilean vessels, "The Angamous," had been here just four days before we arrived. From this ship, he said, 200 men had gone ashore and ransacked the buildings, also all the American material the British had packed for return to the U.S. aboard their ship, 'the trepassy,' this year. Certainly, British - labeled cartoons and boxes were everywhere in the rubble.

Major Butler added that it had been impossible for his ten men to prevent this.

Some Direlict Clues

The Major said the British had used the American buildings for a week in 1946 while they were building their own hutments and affirmed that the British had not been on the island before that time. However, in the radio shack, I found a 1.5-volt battery, marked U. S. army whose date of manufacture was 1944. This would seem to have been lend-lease equipment and to indicate that the British were using the radio room at that time or shortly after.

The British hutments do not look to me as though they had been here through an Antarctic winter. By contrast, the American camp looks as if it had been occupied for much longer than a week in 1946. Judging from the amount of British rubbish and equipment strewn around. Furthermore, the British buildings could not have been built in a week.

Major Butler admitted to using the two generators and the galley range, all of which have been wrecked; and in the case of the range, it must have seen long, hard use—much more than a week—for the fire-brick to have been completely burned out.

The British group has submitted a list of the American equipment and goods which they have used or consumed. At my request, the British have started returning to us a great amount of equipment, photographic materials, machine tools and carpentry tools, galley utensils, scientific instruments, building materials, etc.

Major Butler has also promised that additional supplies would be returned to us from stores on board 'the trepassy' when she called here in two or three weeks.

We pointed out, however, that much American property had been used and was being used in their buildings — such as chairs and all panels — which were not on his list. Seventeen prefabricated wall panels, for example, which we had counted on using ourselves, had been taken to make one of the two buildings the British now occupy.

Major Butler was very fair and said that we might inspect his camp at any time, tell him what equipment was ours and he would see we got it back.

In addition to all this, however, much U. S. Government property is unusable or has been stolen — and the popularity of this part of the antarctic this past summer makes it almost impossible to establish guilt.

Work Ahoy!

We are beginning to unload the ship and get our airplanes ashore, in preparation for pushing southward and laying an operations base before the winter closes in.

One small plane was loaded on a boat platform and taken ashore so that chief pilot Harry Darlington can fly to the south and see if we can push the ship through the ice to King George VI sound. If so, we will unload there, near our advanced base, which would save transporting material overland.

The whinch and boom is being used to hoist the heavy equipment over the side to a platform built on a motor boat we brought with us and another boat which was left here from the last expedition. The dogs were taken ashore the day after our arrival on March 12. They are fed Seal meat which they like and which is the best food for them. The dogs did not do so well on the way down, and we lost some of them, and so far there have been no pups.

A Rare Treat

The trip down, after a few rough days, was pleasant. The ice was much lighter this year than in 1941 when we were forced to evacuate the base, and when no vessel could come nearer than eighty miles to the base. We did not meet the ice until early March 12, the day of our arrival. There were several large bergs on the way to King George VI sound, but as Marguerite Bay seemed fairly clear w pushed directly in there through some light pack ice and past a number of huge white and blue icebergs. Capt. Isaac the Bay off Stonington Island, quite Schlossbach managed to anchor in close to shore We gave a sigh of relief at our good fortune.

The base on the island is in a beautiful location. The island itself is nothing but a rockpile, but it is surrounded by snow-covered mountains, some 4,000 feet high. Behind our buildings is the foot of a glacier which leads up to a plateau 6500 feet high, over which our trail parties will travel to the South. The evening sunset colors on the mountain snow are beautiful beyond words, a rare treat which few persons have had the privilege of seeing. Mrs. Ronne, who is one of the first two women — Mrs. Darlington is the other — to spend a year in the Antarctic, feels that she is exceedingly lucky to see such scenery.

Comfort In Ice

The members of the expedition have been divided into two groups; one will clean up the camp and repair it, and the other will unload the ship. Already gas drums have been pulled to the beach and a lot of other heavy equipment has been taken ashore. But because of the damage to the camp it will take about thirty days to put it in habitable condition.

Our base consists of one large house, with a mess hall; one good-sized science building containing radio and photographic rooms, a library, meteorological observatory, and space for geological and biological work as well as geographical plotting tables; one fair-sized machine shop; a small shack which has always been my living quarter; a blubber house for cutting seals; and a small storehouse. The icebox cache is only about fifty feet away cut into the Glacier.

This is a comfortable camp, and was built to be maintained properly, so that the destruction which greeted us was disturbing.

Our brief observations of the British operations indicate that their main interest is meteorology. At the present time they have four men with two dog teams surveying in a northerly direction on the Peninsula, which they call Graham land. They have one small plane which has apparently not been operated as yet.

(Copyright)

THE ISLAND OF THE LIVING DEAD

Continued from Page 6

the number still living dwindled. And, dotted through the jungle, there were ever more piles of human bones to mark the failure of fresh escapes; bones picked clean by wild animals, bleached by the maddening sun.

Some men went crazy. One quiet convict developed a persecution mania, believing that comrades and guards alike were victimising him. One day, with a blood-curdling yell, he swung an axe and lopped off his best friend's head as clean as a coconut.

A man from Devil's Island was always ready to take a chance. Escape spelt an end of horrors so wretched that even a slim hope—against—hope seemed preferable.

For they are horrors which will be remembered as an undying disgrace to our civilisation, long after the last broken wreck of a man has been taken away from this hideous playground of Hell.

The Blight That Failed

(Continued from Page 2)

Kamala replied, "I am thankful to you for what you are doing but it is unfair to make you lose your sleep. I shall ask for your help if I need it during the night. But you must go and sleep."

Haren found it difficult to argue with her. What her father said just then came up to his mind. Kamala was an ideal woman he thought.

"Anyway I am not sleepy", he compromised," "we shall sit up together for sometime and then think out what we will do later."

They pulled up comfortable chairs by the bedside; a table light shaded by coloured paper left the room in semi-darkness. They remained silent for sometime. Then Haren perceived that Kamala was crying. A small cloth was pressed to her eyes but the convulsions of her sobbing were clearly visible.

"What is it, Kamala?" Haren's whisper showed anxiety mingled with surprise, "Do not lose heart. I am surprised at you. You should not break down just now. Everything will be alright."

"Oh! I am so frightened when I think of what may happen."

Haren drew his chair closer to Kamala's, making no noise in the process. They were almost touching each other.

"Kamala, this is an hour of trial, I admit," whisphered Haren, "Brave this night through and morning will show what a child you were." He felt far from feeling the confidence he tried to infuse in her.

Impulsively his hand groped and sought hers in the darkness. She had relaxed and her fingers responded to the touch of his. The hands closed on each other and held fast. Neither spoke. The silence was eloquent. The only sound in the room was the ticking of the clock and their breathing.

The patient in the bed did not stir. The clasp of the hands infused a courage in both. Each felt the warmth of the other's palm. His hands, slightly bigger, being masculine, covered hers protectively, symbolic of his attitude towards her. After a few minutes he released his fingers and passed his hand over the back of hers. The soft skin which he encountered was like velvet. His hand moved on. The motion was involuntary. It encountered few bangles and then the smooth skin again. He began stroking her hand. The action was an epitome of love. Kamala sat still and Haren did not stop.

An hour passed by. Kamala had dozed off. She had gone to sleep out of sheer tiredness. Haren got up, searched for and found a warm quilt with which he covered her as the night was growing colder and resumed his seat. He sat there watching alternatively the old man fast asleep in the bed and the young beautiful woman in the chair. Her profile brought into relief by the light on the wall behind was a study in itself

Kamala awoke with a fright. The distant crowing of a cock had disturbed her. It was nearly sunrise. Haren was awake, with a book in his hand. It was evident that he had neither slept nor read the book. Kamala could not and did not utter a word. She glanced at Haren first and then at her father. Purushottam was fast asleep, or was he..... A pang of fear seized her, but the slight movement of his breathing reassured her. She got off her chair removing the quilt. She understood its significance and silently thanked Haren. The cramped posture in the chair had stiffened her joints but that did not troubled her. If what the Doctor said was right her father had a reasonable chance of living. She hurried to prepare some hot coffee for Haren who had kept awake during the long night.

* * * *

Three more months went by. Purushottam had recovered. Kamala was her gay old self again. Haren was as usual. But no reference was made to those significant words of Purshottam uttered just before he had lapsed into that life giving slumber. Kamala had insisted on returning the money he had paid the specialist. He had told her that he paid a nominal sum only and being unable to verify its correctness she had accepted it. A perceptible change had crept into their relations. Their friendship had been cemented by the old man's illness. Yet no mention was of Purushotam's wish though both were constantly conscious of it.

Then tragedy struck their lives. A wave of cerebro-spinal meningitis in epidemic form descended on the city and it. its toll took Purushottam and one of Kamala's brothers. She was inconsolable at this strange, cruel and scurvy trick of fate. Haren was constantly by her side. Some relations had called. Their lip sympathy was relief for the moment. They spoke with apparent earnestness but the careful observer would have noticed that their visit was more in the nature of customary necessity more than anything else.

A month elapsed. Haren knew that Kamala's finances were at a low ebb. Her father's pension had ceased with him He made up his mind to broach the subject and saw her at a suitable opportunity.

"Kamal" Haren was earnest, "I have kept silent for sufficiently long. Do you remember what your father wanted us to do that night when he was at death's door?.

"Haren". A lump was forming in her throat which she found difficult to swallow "You have been more than kind to me. I do not know how I can ever repay the debt which I owe you. I shudder to think what I would have done without your guidance. But.....".

"But what Kamala?" Haren's voice held an admixture of impatience, apprehension and tenderness, "You know what I want. Will you be my wife? Yes, will you be my wife? he repeated.

Kamala did not answer for a while. Her silence tormented Haren.

"I am sorry Haren. You are paying the greatest tribute a man may pay to a woman. But I cannot. I will not. I have no right to you. Fate threw us together and you have done your best. I cannot make myself a lifelong burden to you because my father wished it."

Her voice was firm and Haren felt discouraged.

"But Kamala can't you see that I want you. If your father had been alive I would still have asked you to be my partner. I was just waiting for a suitable opportunity when fate dealt cruel blow and your father was snatched away. Please be reasonable". Haren was nearly pleading now.

"It is not only that, Haren". There are other reasons. What will your parents say?"

"My parents? They will definitely approve. Who will not approve of you?" he added.

"Your parents are orthodox and of the old school. You have told me so, haven't you?" Haren nodded mutely wondering where this was all leading to. "Here is my reason for not marrying you. I am a widow. I was married before I knew what the term meant and my husband who was a small boy died within a month of our marriage. Your parents will not approve your marrying a widow and I do not want to be the cause of your enstrangement with your parents especially after what you have done for me."

This was a rather an unexpected revelation and staggered Haren. Yet he regained composure.

"If that's your main reason, it can be overcome. Old fashioned as they are in many things, my dear, my parents will overlook this drawback, if at all it is one."

"But there is a scandal always attached to such a marriage in our society and I do not want to smirch either your name or your family's"

"You won't do it, my dear" Haren felt that he was growing bolder. "It is too late to do any smirching. Scandal is only concerned with the externals of our lives. It ignores motives and difficulties. I am a chip of the old block, and will do just what my father did. This is a a secret but you can know it. it. When my mother became my father's wife she was a widow. It was an unique affair those days. Any objections to a mother-in-law, who is a remarried widow? He queried with a smile lighting up on his face.

His smile was infectious. She also smiled and gradually broke into a laugh. They gazed at each other for a moment. The law of attraction was allowed to operate without interruption. For one moment they were motionless, staring at each other as if held by a strange mutual hypnotic power. The next moment she was in his arms — his strong brawny arms enveloping her as if protecting her from the wickedness and hardships of this mortal world.

WHITHER CONGRESS?

Analysing the proposed amendments to the Congress constitution the author says. "From a movement the Congress is sought to be converted into a coterie. With the vast masses of our people divorced from active association with its work it must sooner or later become a caucus. These changes, therefore, are a symptom of developing political decay. They will eventually lead to the liquidation of the Congress."

By C. K. Narayanswami

The Constitution Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee has been in labour for the last two years.

This has been a period of change and transition in India. The British Government has declared its decision to transfer all power to Indian hands by June next year. That is to say, British power in India will cease to exercise its authority from that date.

In that sense the present objective of the Indian National Congress, according to a section of opinion, will have been achieved. The Congress Constitution defines this objective as "the attainment by people of India of Purna Swaraj (complete independence) by all peaceful and legitimate means." With the withdrawal of the British authority India will have been freed from alien domination and political power will have passed into Indian hands.

Where then does the necessity for the continuation of the Congress Organization arise? This is the question that has been posed by eminent Congressmen including, I suppose, Mahatma Gandhi. According to them, the Congress, having fulfilled its historic task in so far as it related to the elimination of British power from India, has no further 'locus standi.'

This view is wrong. In the Karachi Congress of 1931 a Fundamental Rights Resolution was passed. It was intended as a definition of the shape of Swaraj that the Congress wanted to be established in this country. The preamble to that resolution succinctly stated that objective. It proclaimed that Swaraj to be real should be such as would vest all power in the teeming millions of India and admitted the need for revolutionary changes in the present social and economic order.

In other words, the structure of Swaraj should be built on the basis of the economic freedom and social and political equality of the toiling masses of our country. This declaration of 1931 has been incorporated in one form or other in all the basic resolutions of the Congress ever since.

Movement Or A Coterie?

Does the withdrawal of the British power from India, as adumbrated by the British Prime Minister ipso facto establish such conditions of change? Obviously it does not. Swaraj of our conception still seems a far cry and so long as our concept of Swaraj remains unestablished in practice the National Congress, as the spokesman of the toiling masses, has still its task to fulfil. Until that is done the Congress Organization cannot and should not dissolve itself. The Congress, therefore, has to continue to struggle for Swaraj based on social justice, equity and political equality.

But the Constitution Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress Committee seems to have ignored this fundamental factor. It is strange that during the 2 years of its labour this Committee has been wrangling over the comparatively unimportant question as to whether there should be parties within the Congress or whether, if they existed, they should be eliminated.

In other words, the question that has been posed and on which much concentration was placed, was as to whether the Congress should change its character; whether it should still continue to be a movement or should be converted into a coterie.

As the expression of the natural desire of the Indian people to freedom and independence, the Indian National Congress has developed as a national movement as distinct from a national party. In no sense can a movement be construed as a manoeuvre of one party or another.

A Trust Betrayed

In the conditions of colonial imperialism in India this movement inevitably has to be a multi-class and a multi-party movement, and, indeed, the Congress did develop as such. Swaraj has different meaning and connotation to different sections of our people. While some may believe that democracy may mean the establishment of capitalist-cum-industrial supremacy in the governance of the country, there are others who believe that Swaraj as understood by the teeming millions can only be based on socialistic foundations. The Congress by its 1931 proclamation has accepted the latter proposition.

Obviously, therefore, the basic question that ought to have engaged the attention of the Constitution Sub-Committee of the A.I.C.C. should have been whether India would be free and independent in this sense after June 1948. If not, what should be the next tasks of the Congress? After having decided this basic question, the Constitution Sub-Committee ought to have focussed its attention on redefining and restating the object of the Indian National Congress. The Committee, however, has unfortunately missed its fundamental task and deliberated tediously on minor matters of the elective structure of the Congress. The leading section in the Congress, that is to say, has betrayed the trust that was imposed on it by the A.I.C.C. two years ago.

Strangely enough the work of changing the constitution was preceded by a vicious agitation against parties within the Congress. After having prepared the background against party groupings within the forum of the national movement which is the Indian National Congress, it began laying down new bases for its elective committees. Press reports suggest that the Congress, after the new constitution is accepted by the A.I.C.C., will have three categories of membership.

Th. Cold Shoulder

1. PRIMARY MEMBERS who pay 4 annas as annual subscription and accept the creed of the Congress. These members at present constitute the Congress electorate. They elect not only the lowest primary committee, but also delegates to the Congress. The exercise of such powers has resulted in great popular enthusiasm for the Congress among the people as among Congress workers. Primary members, that is to say, had the power and the right to determine from the primary stage onwards the composition of Congress Committees and the moulding of their policies. But now these members have been deprived of that power and that right. They become mere onlookers without rights or responsibilities.

2. QUALIFIED MEMBERS: This is a new innovation. Who can be qualified members of the Congress? According to the new definition they must be habitual wearers of khadar, should not be dealers in foreign cloth, must be teetotallers etc. Only these members will have the right to elect delegates to the Congress and, therefore, to exercise the power to determine the composition of constituted committees and their policies.

Looking at it in a detached and dispassionate manner the conclusion is irresistible that from a political movement an attempt is made to convert the Congress into a puritanic society. Needless to say that this is an unwarranted change. If made effective, it will liquidate the Congress as the mighty symbol of the yearnings and aspirations of our people. Experience has shown that such restricted membership has not worked to the advantage of the organization or to its strengthening.

An Illustration

As an illustration I may point out that after the Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress over which Mahatma Gandhi presided (1926) the spinning franchise was introduced as a qualification for membership. We all know, and I believe Congressmen's memory is not short, how rapid changes had to be made by ingenious interpretations in spinning franchise and the qualification thereunder for contesting elective positions in the Congress Organization. These changes vulgarised the original intention. Ultimately the spinning franchise had to be given up.

Even while it was in force difficulties arose in its strict observation and enforcement. I remember that at a meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay a point of order was raised. The point was whether a particular member who, it was alleged, was not clad in khadar could participate in the deliberations. Pandit Motilal Nehru was the President. His ruling was as illustrative as it was illuminating. He ruled that the only criterion on which the question could be decided was a categorical statement by the member concerned as to whether he was a habitual wearer of khadar and as to whether he was at the time clad in khadar. The question was put to him and the member without compunction and any qualms of conscience calmly declared that he was clad in khadar. It was obvious to Pandit Motilal Nehru, as to the numerous others in the Pandal, that the member has never been a habitual wearer of khadar and was not at that time clad in khadar. If I rake up these old memories it is only to show how a good intention is in fact vulgarised and defeated in achieving its ends. What reason is there to believe this will not be done again?

A Farcical Fad

Let me ask one question. Who is to determine that a person is a qualified m[illegible]der these new definitions? Obviously the answer will be the existing executive authorities of Congress Committees. Are these executive authorities free from prejudice and partisanship? Anybody who has had anything to do with the Congress Organization and its activities will have no hesitation in categorically stating that they are not a simple re-statement of a fact is relevant to the point. It is this. When the khadar qualification was in force years ago we used to witness a funny spectacle in Bombay. The ruling clique in the B.P.C.C. had made a few khadar gowns which could cover a person from shoulder to toe. During the elections those who came to vote for this clique, but who were not clad in khadar, were provided with these gowns. Once the voter concerned had covered his non-kh[illegible] clothes beneath this gown he could exercise his franchise and be paraded as a good Congressman and habitual wearer of khadar.

Can the Constitution Sub-Committee of the A.I.C.C. or any other high authority in the Congress assure the people that such frauds will not be perpetrated again and convince them of it? I would ask Acharya Kripalani and others in the Congress Working Committee to place their hands on their hearts and say that this will never happen again. The restriction of enfranchised membership to the Congress obviously is a subtle manoeuvre of a section of Congressmen who have become convinced that in the dynamics of today they are becoming fossilised specimens of yesterday, though somehow they hold the majority in the Congress today.

Deliberate Eyewash

3. ACTIVE WORKERS: This third category of membership is another new innovation. The same questions as posed above apply to this category also. Who is to determine whether an individual is an active Congress worker or not? Of course, it is stated that any person who is a habitual wearer of khadar and is otherwise qualified under the second category of membership and is engaged in Congress work of any kind at least 4 hours in the week is to be considered as an active Congress worker.

I have no hesitation in describing this category as a deliberate eyewash. In the existing state of corruption and dis-honesty and partisan passions in the Congres I dare say many an honest Congressman and worker who may be engaged in Congress work not for four hours in the week but several hours of his day and is otherwise qualified will be eliminated from this class of membership. Any declaration to the contrary will not carry conviction with the background we have had of Congress Organization and Congress activities during the past few years.

After what has been stated it must be obvious that proposed changes in the Congress Constitution constitute a manoeuvre on the part of the present dominant section in the Congress, but which is fast loosing its influence and importance in the country, to entrench itself in the Congress Organization and to hold to it in the hope and belief that those who hold the Congress Committees today will be the holders of power in the country tomorrow.

This is a vain hope and a blind belief. Those who hug to it do so like the ostrich which buries its head under the sand and thinks that the whole world is dark.

A New Chapter

New history is in the making in India. Vast masses of men and women are on the move. New aspirations and ideals give them a certain courage and strength which defy old conventions and conventionalities. A new revolutionary fervour is in the air and the elemental risings we witness in the country are symbols of the mighty force that is developing for the final overthrow of privilege and pelf and for the establishment of People's Democracy in the sense that all power will vest in the masses.

Any attempt to thwart this new upsurge will without doubt be broken. If the Indian National Congress had the allegiance of such forces today, it was because it continued to be the symbol of our national movement and our national aspirations and in it there was room for expression of different points of view in the hope that the movement itself will in time be converted into the instrument of the struggles of the toiling millions.

By the proposed changes this hope will be destroyed. From a movement the Congress is sought to be converted into a coterie. With the vast masses of our people divorced from active association with its work it must sooner or later become a caucus. These changes, therefore, are a symptom of developing political decay. They will eventually lead to the liquidation of the Congress.

God forbid, that this may not happen and that the Indian National Congress will remain the instrument that the people have made of it by their sufferings, sacrifices and lives.

The forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C., let us hope, will send back the new draft of the Congress Constitution that will be placed before it for acceptance, to a new committee to redraft it in a manner which will reflect the new tasks of the national movement, namely, conquest of power by the toiling millions.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S

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Patter

RECORD-BREAKERS

By Asude

Taken by and large, there is, of course, nothing to make a song-and-dance about breaking a record. There are records and records. My son, *aetat* 8, says that he can break any record. I believe him. He has shown me how to do it. You have only to drop it from a height of about 4 feet.

Then there are the other kinds of records. A lot of excitement prevails in New Delhi at the moment over the performances of two artists. One happened on the floor of the Central Assembly, and the other on the stage of a local theatre. The first gave a non-stop oration for an hour and thirty-five minutes over a simple resolution. The second danced for forty-five minutes without intermission.

These are supposed to be "records", and bouquets are pouring in into the dressing-rooms of the two champions. I have added my little posy to the heap, but at the same time, I have been thinking. I am not sure that these are true "records". I have taken out my scrap-book again, and I see that these are really pigmies to the giants who have gone before.

The palm for non-stop delivery must be shared between the Rev. Dr. A. F. Sabin Futterer and Archbishop Sabin Kenworthy of the Progressive Church of Christ, both of Los Angeles. The first disgorged a sermon lasting for 20 hours, the second beat it by an extra hour and 5 minutes. It was reported that they sucked only lemon-juice during the sessions. The Judges had rye-whisky.

One "record" recalls others. Do you know that a full-blooded Yankee pushed along an almond up Pikes Peak? Not much, you say. Yes, but note that the gentleman did it *with his nose*, and *squirming up on all fours*. The distance was just 22 miles and he did it in 30 days. He had leather shin-guards and a special steel nose to encase his own.

Did you hear of the citizen of the ancient city of Sofia who smoked 144 cigarettes, sitting at a cafe, in 15 hours? That brings it to less than 10 cigarettes an hour. Well, I can answer for 20. But let any votary of My Lady Nicotine try smoking 10 cigarettes an hour for 10 hours only, *on end, non-stop.*

Then about that dancer at the Delhi theatre. I remember the dancing Marathon fever which swept over Paris and New York simultaneously in the autumn of 1931. I particularly remember the one held at the Cirque Medrano. On the 29th day, the couple were still dancing. But the palm went to New York. There a pair carried on for two months. It is all history now.

Dancing leads to the accompaniments. In my own scrap-book, I find that the world's record for non-stop piano-playing was held by Charles E. Clarke, a 24-year old Derby pianist, playing for 82 hours. In the book "Le Monde en Folie" (The Folly of the World), Zischka cited the instance of the pianist-and-violinist pair, who played by turns to the Marathon dancers. The pianist played for 193 hours and the violinist for 30 hours.

You must have heard of Seagrave, Major Sir Henry Seagrave, great motor speed expert who drove a motor-car at Daytona, U.S.A. at 231 miles per hour in 1929. What do you think of the motoring pair, J. Hargis and Charles Creighton who drove their cars for 7,100 miles through America. You laugh at my mentioning it. Yes, but just note that they drove *backwards*. Laugh *that* off, if you can.

You know the man in your town who has fifty-five suits in his wardrobes and thinks himself no end of a nob. Well, just mention it to him that the Duke of Gloucester carried 234 wardrobe trunks of upholstery to Abyssinia when the Hail Selassie was being crowned. I think that will take a peg or two down for your well-dressed Beau Brummel.

You note, of course, that I am not mentioning a single instance of the events which you usually find in your daily paper. Some crack throwing the discus a fraction of an inch further than his predecessor in glory, and a girl out-swimming her rival by a few yards in your local Lido. No. I am concerned with the "Folie" of the "En Monde" at the moment.

Anybody can win a golf championship. But think of the young lady who threw her gold ball and caught it, without intermission and without dropping it once, for 270 times. Any lady, or for that matter, any gentleman can rock himself to sleep. But what do you think of the Illinois lady who rocked herself in her chair for 402 hours on end? I believe, she is still rocking herself.

How many pills have you taken in your life? Two hundred, five thousands? The *Lancet*, leading Medical Journal of England, boosted in bold letters, the case of the gentleman who swallowed in 24 years, two lakhs twenty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pills. The man imbibed fifty-one thousand five hundred and ninety pills in one year alone.

No, he did not live on pills. To wash the pills down, he poured during the period, down his throat, 40,560 bottles of liquid medicines also. The man is living and is very healthy. He has to be.

But what, after all, are pills to soap? The world's soap-eating record is held by an Yorkshireman who ate 200 pounds of yellow soap. This happened in 1860, I must confess, but it so happens that the record is still unbroken. A case of "Inner Cleanliness", I believe. Yellow soap is not really so unpalatable as it is supposed to be. And then, it has two of the Vitamines. B, C, or D, E, I forget which.

I can quite see that you are taking many of the statements *cum grano salis*. Don't. I have the chapter and verse for each. It is only to save space that I am not pushing them in. Some of these are from Zischka's book but the rest are the results of many years' assiduous collection.

Zischka tried to beat my collection by mentioning the case of Langenlois, an Austrian, who died in an attempt to swallow "bocks" (beers) to the strokes of a church-bell. After the 14th, he collapsed and died.

But here, it was I who held the "record". For my book has the case of the man who absorbed a good many more bottles of beer than that Austrian and lived to tell the story. It happened this way.

This man was sitting in a cafe when a rich young blood of New York City turned up and offered a cool, fifty dollars to anybody who could swallow 20 beers without stopping. Our men, who had been sitting in a corner with his usual pint, went out of the pub at once. He returned after half-an-hour and did the trick. And won his 50 dollars.

The spark from New York casually enquired where he had been to before starting to drink. The man replied that as he was not sure if he could drink 20 bottles of beer at a sitting, he had just been to a neighbouring cafe and tried it out,—for a rehearsal.

It was there that I had Zischka beaten to a frazzle.

Stalin's Views On Clausewitz

Two Noteworthy Soviet Statements

BY WICKHAM STEED

On the eve of the Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow and a few days before President Truman's declaration of United States policy in regard to Greece, Turkey and the Middle East, a widely read Soviet organ, 'Bolshevik', published two noteworthy statements by Premier Stalin and his Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyshinsky.

The occasion for these statements was a request for Premier's Stalin's view of German military theory, as based upon Clausewitz's classical work "On War"—a work which for more than a century has been accepted as authoritative by military academies and General Staffs of many countries. A Russian officer, Colonel Razin, has long been working on the doctrines of Clausewitz and has examined them in no fewer than eight volumes. Yet, recently, the leading journal of the Soviet Army, 'Military Thought', criticised those doctrines in such fashion as to make Colonel Razin wonder whether his eight volumes will not need revision. In these circumstances, Mr. Stalin, as Generalissimo of the Red Army, was asked to give a ruling on the matter.

Stalin's Reply

In reply, Generalissimo Stalin rejected Colonel Razin's thesis that modern military theory in the Soviet Army contradicts the admiration which Lenin felt for Clausewitz. Stalin explained that Lenin's admiration was limited to the political aspects of Clausewitz's theories, and had no bearing on their military aspects, in regard to which Lenin did not consider himself to be an expert.

Criticism of military doctrines, not only of Clausewitz, but also of Moltke and other Germans who have interpreted those doctrines, are, in Stalin's view, fully justified by the military disasters that have befallen Germany in the last two wars. It is well-known, Stalin continued, in what high esteem the doctrines of Clausewitz have been held in military circles all over the world, including those of Russia. He added: "It is necessary to put an end to this undeserved reputation. It must stop."

Splendid Policy

The most famous doctrine of Clausewitz is that "War is only the continuation of policy by other means." He insisted that war must always be an instrument of policy and should never be regarded as an end in itself. He argued, however, that in the practice of a policy so "splendid" as to make its application by military means absolutely desirable, war might become the supreme form of a nation's activity. But in saying this Clausewitz obviously believed so "splendid" a policy to be impracticable, if not inconceivable.

He certainly did not foresee that in the early years of this century, when pan-German doctrine began to dominate both the political and military thought of Germany, the idea of gaining world mastery by military conquest would take possession of German minds. They imagined that in pan-Germanism they had found the "splendid policy" which, according to Clausewitz, would warrant the subordination of every form of national activity to the waging of total war for the conquest of the earth. This concept was spread in General Ludendorff's book "Total War", and it was adopted and developed by Hitler.

It had indeed governed German military thinking in the war of 1914-18. Despite disaster in that war, Ludendorff and Hitler saved the concept from discredit by pretending that the German Army had never been defeated, but had been "stabbed in the back" in its hour of triumph by Jews, Socialists and civilians on the home front.

So, in the second World War, Hitler and his generals tried again to carry through the "splendid" pan-German policy by total war, and once more suffered disaster. These facts lend force to Generalissimo Stalin's opinion that criticism of Clausewitz's doctrine is fully justified by the military disasters it has twice brought on Germany.

In another respect also I think Stalin's opinion important. A belief has spread in some European countries and in the United States, since the end of the war, that Soviet Russia might adopt as a "splendid policy" the idea of spreading Communism throughout the world, and that the pan-German danger may have disappeared only to give place to a pan-Russian Communist danger. In the light of this belief—which I have never shared—Stalin's further protest in the 'Bolshevik' against the uncritical acceptance of classical Marxist ideas acquires especial significance. Not only does he declare Engels "quite wrong" in some military estimates, but he reminds Russians of Lenin's advice that they should work out Marxist theories in their own way, as people in England or France might do.

Cooperation In Peace

And Mr. Vyshinsky insists in the same issue of the 'Bolshevik' on the rightness of Stalin's theory that it is possible to create Socialism and even Communism in the Soviet Union, while the rest of the world retains its capitalistic nature. He emphasises Stalin's constant conviction that there must be co-operation between the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia in peace, as in war.

At this moment members of the Supreme Soviet are visiting Britain as the guests of the British Parliament. They are returning the visit paid some months ago to Soviet Russia by a British Parliamentary delegation. The Russians have been shown the houses where Marx, Lenin, and even Trotsky, found refuge in London from German or Tsarist persecution. This example of the tolerance then displayed by a capitalist country towards avowed enemies of capitalism may perhaps impress them and encourage them to believe in the value of co-operation for peace, even between peoples who differ widely in ideological outlook.

"I am torturing myself"

Ten Men For History

Are there any men and women living today who will still be talked about in 100 years' time?

Ian Mackay of the 'News Chronicle' chose Churchill, Stalin, Gandhi, Shaw, Einstein, Eisenhower, Chaplin, Sibelius, Croce and Augustus John.

Asked to comment on the selection, G. B. S. said:

.."There's no doubt about Sibelius. Great painters and composers may live on, but as for Churchill and the other political gentlemen—it would be rash to include them. I don't know and nobody else knows, either.

"I won't make a list. There is none anybody could give which would be worth reading. Some people may undertake to do it. But then there's no question, however foolish, that somebody will not attempt to answer."

P. S. Many did!

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Camera In Atom Town

Focus of world attention in this Atomic Age, is a little town in Tennessee. Few people, even in the U. S. had ever heard of it, until the series of dramatic announcements that shattered the world and sent us all into a new and horrifying era.

The Town Is Oak Ridge!

Here, in the hill country, a 59,000 acre plot was taken over as a military reservation; and a new town came into being. 75,000 workers were imported from all parts of the country, and huge plants started to rise.

G-Men and police moved in and soon assumed the proportions of a small army. Passes were needed for everything. But not a breath of what was going on leaked through to the outside world.

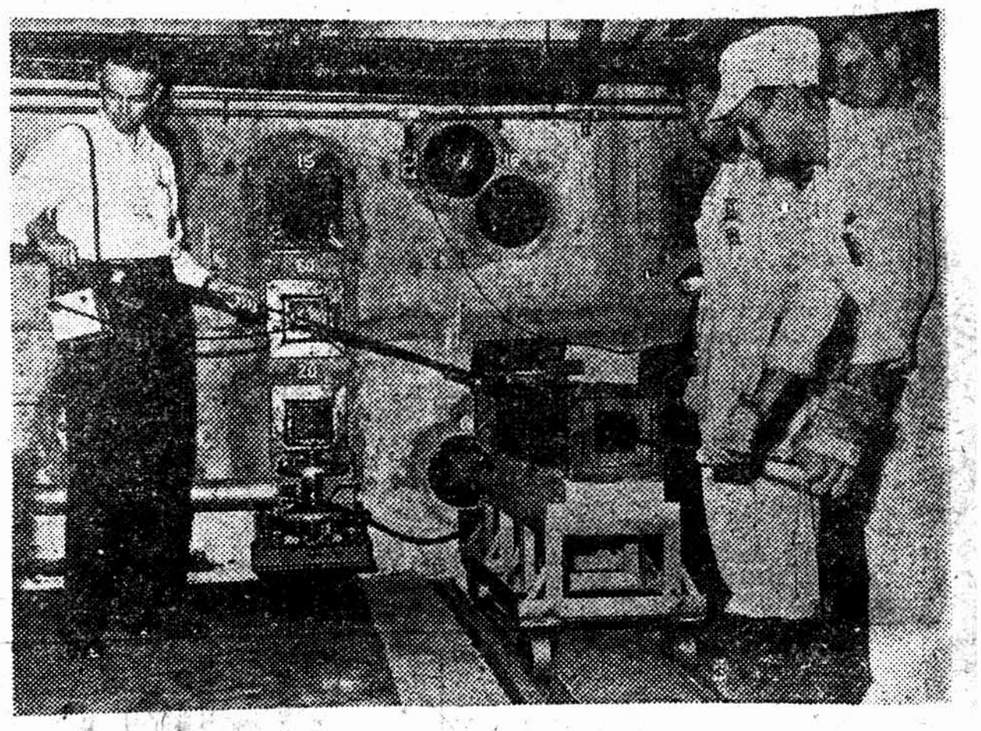
Cameras were strictly forbidden. All aircraft were warned off, and A.A, teams closed up with orders to shoot first and ask questions afterwards. It was the world's Top Secret.

But one camera was recording the events of these pregnant times. It belonged to E. J. Westcott, the town's only photographer. Ed Westcott supplied photos to the local paper. He owned the town's only studio. He was the man they sent for to make pictures at the High School Dance. He was a man everybody knew. Military authorities thought he was a safe bet.

Most of the time, Westcott had no idea what he was photographing. Now, with the story told, he marvels at the history he saw in the making.

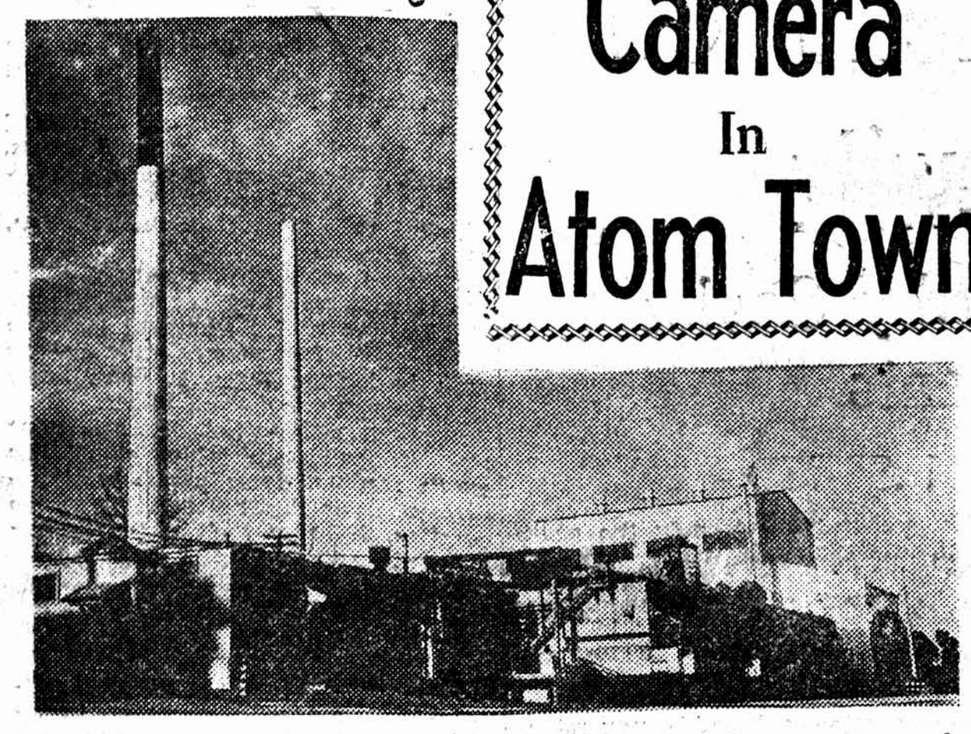
These are some of the pictures he took.

Two operating chemists at the Clinton Laboratories at controls and periscopes viewing chemical process for separating the dangerously radioactive fission products of uranium. The operators are protected by thick concrete and lead.



ISOTOPE PLANT.—Employees at Monsanto Chemical Company are shown pulling an isotope stringer from the pile. On the left is a "health physicist."

More Pictures Next Week



A view of the Clinton Research Laboratories operated as a research Centre for U.S. Government by the Monsanto Chemical Company.

MUSIC IN ATOM TOWN.—Workers of the great Death Town must keep amused. Life goes on as usual in this great centre of destruction. This picture shows an outdoor concert.

(Below) YOUTH HAS A VOICE.—The Youth Council on the Atomic Crisis, members of which attend the Oak Ridge High School, map out their programme for peace at a meeting at thehigh school. (And Right) Socialist news-sheets are handed to workers clocking off from work at the electromagnetic plant where the U-235 concentrate is prepared by the Tennesse Eastman Corporation.

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